The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1895. NO. 47

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after November 26, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 6.35 p.m., week days, Bedford and way stations, 8.10 a. m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch 8.10 a. m., 3.34 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.21, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43 A. M.

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.52 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.38 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 12.53 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 9.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 12.17 P. M. and New York at 2.33 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.23 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9 45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.08 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a. m.	a. m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 20		6 20	Robertsdale	11 35		6 02
1 30		6 30	Cook's	11 3		5 49
1 43		6 43	Cole's	11 3		5 37
2 09		7 13	Saltillo	10 40		5 07
2 16		7 20	Three Springs	10 32		5 00
2 28		7 33	*Beersville	10 19		4 48
						4 36
2 40	10 50	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 30	
2 55	11 04	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 18	4 20
3 02	11 10	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 12	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

No. 7 leaves Roberts Iale 4.29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5 48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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AT CANDLE LIGHTING.

I think it better to believe,
And be even as the children—they
The children of the early day—
Who let the kindly dreams deceive
And joyed in all the mind may weave
Of dear conceit—better, I say,
To let wild fancy have her way,
To trust her, than to know and grieve.
A poet of old Colophon
A notion held I think was right,
No matter how or whence he gat it—
The stars are snuffed out every dawn
And newly lighted every night.
I hope to catch the angels at it.
—John Vance Cheney in Century.

PARDONED.

It was long past midnight, but the governor still sat alone in his library, hard at work on his forthcoming message.

Absolute quiet reigned in the mansion, and not a light was to be seen in any of the neighboring houses.

The governor's wife was visiting friends in the country, and the servants were all asleep in their quarters in a separate building.

The governor's pen moved rapidly over sheet after sheet of paper.

Finally the writer paused and for a moment was absorbed in profound thought.

Then he rose and slowly paced the room, occasionally stopping, apparently to listen to some real or imaginary noise in another part of the house.

He felt that his work had overtaxed him, and a nervous feeling came over him, due partly to physical exhaustion and partly to his sense of utter loneliness.

"I wish that I had told John to sit up," he said to himself, "but he is like all the other servants, too sleepy headed to be of any use."

He resumed his chair and took up his pen.

What was that in the hall? Was it a footstep?

Nearer and nearer came the stealthy, shuffling steps.

The governor could no longer doubt the testimony of his own ears, but a strange numbness seized him, and he felt unable to rise from his chair.

In another moment it was too late. The door opened softly, and a man walked in—a big, stout fellow, roughly clad, with hard, wicked face and bold, daring eyes.

The intruder quietly locked the door and took a chair on the side of the table opposite the governor.

"Keep your seat, governor," he said, with a peculiar leer. "My business won't take long. Ten minutes will be enough."

"Who are you," gasped the governor, "and how did you get in?"

"Red Rube is what they call me," was the reply, "and I walked in at the back door. I knocked your nigger down and gagged him and took the key away two hours ago, when he left the house, and then I waited until everything was quiet. Any more questions?"

The governor's face turned pale. Red Rube was one of the worst desperadoes that have been sent to the penitentiary in many years, and his midnight visit certainly meant robbery and perhaps murder.

"So you have escaped from prison," said the governor.

"Yes; I skipped out last night. Then I came to town, called on a friend and got some clothes and these."

As he said this he exhibited a large bowie knife and a pistol.

"You see, I am well fixed, and I mean business," laughed the ruffian.

"But what do you want, and why are you here?" asked the other.

"Well, governor, to make a long story short, I want you to write me a pardon and let me have enough money to pay my way out west."

It was an outrageous request. Should the ruler of a great state allow himself to be bulldozed into pardoning a murderer and supplying him with funds?

And yet what was to be done? It was impossible to raise an alarm that would be heard. If the intruder's demand was refused, the governor would be a dead man, and the convict would rob his person and make his escape.

The heroic thing would be to resist to the end, but the governor thought of his young wife, and he felt that he must save his life at any cost. It was out of the question for an unarmed man in delicate health to struggle with a giant like Red Rube, who could finish him with his knife in a second.

"I won't be hard on you," said Red Rube, "but I must have the pardon, and I must have at least $100."

"I will summon help," said the governor.

"Excuse me, but you can't," replied Red Rube. "The servants and the neighbors can't hear you, and if you raise your voice or try to ring a bell, why, I'll have to use this," and he pointed to his knife.

The helpless man on the other side of the table could not repress a slight shudder, but he made an effort to appear calm.

"You are drunk or crazy," he said sternly, "but I will give you one chance. Leave the house, and I will say nothing about your visit."

Red Rube laughed heartily.

"You don't size up the situation," he said. "I have got to make this deal or go back to prison, and I will die before I will go back. Now, if I kill you and they capture me, they will not hang me."

"I would like to know why," said the astonished governor.

"Because they have sent me to the insane ward," was the answer, "and they were getting ready to put me in the asylum. I am no longer a criminal, but a howling lunatic, don't you see? Well, if they try me for killing you, all they will do will be to send me to the insane asylum."

The governor sank back in his chair, and Rube grinned.

"You see," said Rube, "I was once acquitted of a murder in Texas on the ground of insanity and was locked up a year in an asylum, but I got out, and here I am. I can prove that insanity runs in my family. My father and two of my brothers have been crazy for years. When I am disappointed in anything, my fit comes on, and I try to kill everything in sight."

He looked like a madman, with his glaring eyes and unkempt hair.

"There is no glory in being killed by a lunatic," thought the governor.

But he tried one more appeal.

"I am sorry for you," he said, "if your mind is disordered. Here is a $10 bill. Take it and go. Follow the country roads and get out of the state and try to lead a better life."

"Thanks!" sneered the robber.

Then, firmly grasping his knife, he walked to the governor's chair.

"Time flies," he growled. "Fix that pardon, and fix it d——d quick, and hand me that $100!"

His look was that of a wild beast, and a white froth stood on his lips.

The man in the chair looked up into the pitiless face above him. Red Rube came closer with his big knife.

"Yes or no—say it quick!" he muttered.

"All right," was the hasty reply. "Here's the money, and now I'll fix the pardon."

He opened a drawer in his desk and took out a printed form partially filled out.

"I was going to visit the penitentiary tomorrow," he explained, "and I had several pardons filled out by my secretary, with the great seal affixed, and all that I have to do is to put in your name and sign my own."

In a moment the blanks were filled, and Red Rube had the precious document in his pocket.

"Much obliged, governor," said he, with a smile, "but you won't play any tricks, will you?"

"Not if I can help it," was the answer. "I don't want you caught. I am the last man in the world to make this business public."

"I thought so," replied Rube. "That suits me. If you offer no reward, I can get away, and if they ever find out who I am when I get out west this pardon will protect me. Walk to the door with me, governor."

The other followed without a word to the back door of the hall.

"Goodby, old man," whispered Rube. "No tricks, you know."

"I shall say nothing and offer no reward," said the master of the mansion.

Red Rube disappeared in the darkness, softly chuckling as he went.

"Pardoned by the governor!" he kept repeating to himself.

The governor locked the door and returned to the library. All night long he walked the floor, and it was not until morning that he sought his bed after a short talk with the servant who had given up the key.

Fortunately for him, Red Rube was never heard of again. If he had been captured, the developments might have been very sensational.—Wallace P. Reed in Atlanta Constitution.

Threats of Science.

Wonderful things are going to be done by the development of synthetic chemistry between now and the year 2000 if Professor Berthelot, the French savant, is to be believed. The food and drink producing animals and vegetables will not then be encouraged to exist for human life, but food and drink will be manufactured direct and to order by man himself and served in highly concentrated tablets, vest pocket size.

A person may then carry about him two or three table d'hote dinners complete, from Blue Point oysters or Little Neck clams to crackers, cheese and coffee, tobacco and with all his wine and cognac included. This change will be brought about, it is said, by the remarkable progress being made in compounding food and drink from their constituent elements—carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. It has advanced so far already that the preparation of beefsteak from its elements is assured, and nicotine, the essential principle of tobacco, has been produced from coal tar.

Life indeed would not be worth the living should the professor have his way. The ready made tablets of food and drink would be horribly alike to the eye, the taste and the understanding; eating and drinking would be purely mechanical; good fellowship and wit and imagination would depart, and existence would be utterly material and dull.—Boston Globe.

FLOWER TRADE ABBREVIATIONS.

Short and Expressive Names For Popular Flowers as Used by Florists.

That florists and florists' clerks have a language of their own when it comes to the making up of orders is an interesting fact not appreciated by the young man who wishes to send a bunch of violets or roses to his best girl, or the father of a family in swelldom who receives a large monthly bill for the decoration of his parlors. Respectfully and deferentially does the florist stand by a customer and murmur the longest floral names without abbreviations.

But when he and his assistants are alone horticultural titles are clipped short. The most cherished and expensive blossoms, no matter how great their dewy fragrance may be, are treated with scant respect.

It is "Hey, Jimmy, a dozen of those 'mums,'" a voice will cry. "And don't forget that lot of 'tubies' for Mrs. Smith-Smith." Indeed the ardent lover of blossoms would be disenchanted if she listened to the talk of the trade for a brief half hour.

There are no rules of abbreviation, and some of the longest floral names are never clipped, but spoken exactly as they are written. Even the most ignorant florist's clerk speaks precisely of hyacinths, geraniums, mignonette, lilacs, violets, poppies, magnolias, orchids, ivy, jasmine, phlox and carnation pinks. His abbreviations are logical as a rule, and oftener than otherwise he makes use of the first or last sound of a name.

Here is a brief sample of the Florists' Ready Guide:

Chrysanthemums, "mums;" tuberoses, "tubies;" lilies of the valley, "valleys;" Jacqueminot roses, "jacks;" bride roses, "brides;" primroses, "prims;" Maria Louise violets, "Louisas" goldenrod, "rods;" stephanotis, "steps;" cape jasmine, "capes;" japonicas, "japs;" amaryllis, "rills;" China asters, "chinas;" morning glories, "glories;" lemon verbena, "lemons;" narcissus, "cissus;" rhododendrons, "dendrons;" immortelles, "everlastings."—New York World.

The Postal Whistle.

New York undoubtedly has an admirable mail service. A city letter sent on its way within business hours will get there almost as quickly as a telegram, and not infrequently quicker than a messenger. The deliveries and collections are frequent, the carriers careful and courteous, and blindly directed missives are generally delivered to their owners after a very short hunt. How letters bearing only the name of comparative strangers are promptly deposited in office or flat boxes surprises strangers. When the postman drops a letter in your house box, or deposits paper or packet on the tiles beneath it, he pulls your bell and whistles. These postal whistles are similar to those used by the police. So when the bell jingles and the whistling follows there's no need to open the door or wonder who's there. You know all about it. The postal whistle could be adopted with benefit elsewhere.—New York Letter.

An Illinois Girl In Washington.

I sat next an Illinois girl in the house gallery and marked the manner of her speech, which was strange to a Washington ear. She did not slight a single "r." The broad English "a" eastern people affect was unknown to her. She asked me what time congress "took up" and when it "let out." She spoke of a brook in her home and called it a "branch." She said it seemed so funny to get six car tickets for "2 bits," and she told me she had not attended the opening of congress because she "could not get to go," but that she meant to hear just as many great speeches as she could "get to hear." Then she excused herself and went away, as she said she had "some trading to do for ma."—Washington Post.

The lowest order of animal life is found in the microscopic jellyfish. It is simply a minute drop of gelatinous matter.

Croton is an Indian word meaning "The Wind." The river was named for an Indian chief.

DOCKING HIS TAIL.

MAKING NOBBY CARRIAGE HORSES BY THE NEW OPERATION.

How the Job Is Done by One of the Professional Farriers—A Sharp Knife and a Redhot Iron—Keeping a Sharp Lookout For S. P. C. A. Spotters.

Horses' tails are now docked in a new and, it is claimed, a more humane way. The work is done by specialists, who call at the stables to perform the operation. Like dentists, who dull the pains of teeth extracting by seating the victims on luxurious plush chairs, modern farriers try to make their patients comfortable during the tail clipping. Still, despite these well meant efforts, docking is painful. But stablemen all say it is not as painful as tooth pulling.

In the present case a farrier was summoned to perform the operation. He arrived at the stable, carrying his outfit in a canvas bag, like a sailor's kit. After asking the coachman if the people present were "all right," the farrier carefully bolted and locked the doors and windows opening into the street and the back yard.

"Excuse me, gents," said the farrier briskly as he fastened the last window, "but I have to be on my guard. Only last week a bloke jumped me over a back fence, and that cost me $100, that did."

One of the back windows was left open from the top, although the shutters were closed, so that the draft would carry off the fumes of a small charcoal furnace, such as plumbers use, that the farrier started up. This was to bring the cauterizing irons to a white heat.

The horse was then led into an end stall and fastened by an ordinary headstall to the manger, which was filled with oats. A piece of stout canvas, supported by a wooden framework previously built up in the stall, was swung under the horse's body. On one side this canvas hammock was secured by immovable fastenings, but on the other side the fastening ropes were tied to pulleys, so the horse could be raised up in the hammock.

Some stout wooden rails were built up to make a fence behind and almost touching his hind legs. The tail was laid across the top rail and a strap put over it. The hammock was then raised up until the horse was almost on his toe tips. Trussed in this way the horse could not kick or move his body or tail.

Now the actual operation began. The coachman tied a stout string around the tail at the place the incision was to be made and gathered up the long strands of hair that fell over it into a coil and fastened it back with a string, so as to expose the skin of the tail vertebræ. He then took a firm hold on the lower end of the tail, and the farrier began work.

The old fashioned docking shears with which the tail used to be divided are now out of use. The operation was done with a surgeon's amputating knife. The farrier poised the sharp edged lance over the vertebræ, and with short, deft strokes, wielding the knife with a steady hand, he cut through the flesh and cartilage, quickly severing the tail.

There was no flow of blood, the string tied above the cut checking the hemorrhage. While the farrier brought an iron at white heat from the furnace the coachman clipped a bunch of hairs from the severed end. He covered the raw cut thickly with the hairs, and then the cauterizing iron was pressed against the flesh. A sickening odor of burning hair and flesh arose at once, making the air of the closed up stable almost suffocating. This was the end of the operation. Both the cutting and the burning had been done inside of 60 seconds.

As a precaution the horse had not been fed that morning, and he began ravenously munching at the oats as soon as he was tied to the manger. During the cutting the horse did not quit eating, but he shook his head, and the body quivered when the iron burned the flesh. At this time, too, the horse gave a shrill neigh of pain, and but for the supporting hammock he might have fallen, for he tried to crouch down in the stall. As soon as the iron was removed the pain must have vanished, for the horse immediately began at the oats again and seemed at ease. By this improved method the operation is less cruel than under the old style of amputation.

The farrier's fear of detection was due to the vigilance of the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which offers a standing reward of $100 to any one who will report a case of docking at its offices and give the evidence necessary to convict the offenders.—New York World.

Taken.

"I propose," began the deliberate old lawyer who called around to see a young widow on business, when his vivacious client exclaimed, "I accept." They are now partners.—Dallas News.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 17.

Lesson Text: "The Good Samaritan," Luke x., 25-37—Golden Text: Lev. xix., 18—Commentary.

25. "And behold, a certain lawyer stood up and tempted Him, saying, Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?" After the discourse of the last lesson on humiliation Jesus rebuked James and John for their uncharitableness and zeal, which was not of God, after which He sent out the seventy to heal the sick and preach the kingdom (Luke ix, 49, to x., 16). Then follow probably the events and teaching of John vii., 2, to x., 21, after which the seventy return and report as in Luke x., 17-24, after which comes the lesson of to-day, in which the lawyer, one of the wise and prudent of vers 21, is instructed concerning eternal life. The lawyer was not so anxious to obtain eternal life as he was to try Jesus, and like those of chapter xi., 54, get Him to say something whereby they might accuse Him.

26 "He said unto him: What is written in the law? How readest thou?" This lawyer was supposed to be well versed in the law of Moses, and therefore to that the Lord directed him. Many questions are asked today which should be answered by: What is written! How readest thou? instead of by argument or words of ours.

27. "And he, answering, said, Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself." He quoted promptly and correctly from Deut. vi., 5, and Lev. xix., 18. He did not lack knowledge. He could quote from the Scriptures better than many among us, but mere knowledge of the truth does not save any one. It is the reception and application of the truth, or rather of Him who is the truth, that gives eternal life.

28. "And He said unto him: Thou hast answered right. This do, and thou shalt live." If any one could perfectly keep the law of God from his youth up, as summarized in the quotations of this lawyer he would have life and need no Saviour, or, as it is written in Gal. iii., 21, "If there had been a law given which could have given life, verily righteousness should have been by the law." There is nothing wrong with or lacking in the law. The failure is in guilty man, who cannot keep God's holy law and whose mouth is shut by it (Rom. viii., 3; iii., 19).

29. "But he, willing to justify himself, said unto Jusus, And who is my neighborb?" He could not say he had kept the law; it condemned him and proved him guilty, but he was not willing to own it and plead guilty. He would rather, if possible, establish his own righteousness, thus proving himself ignorant of God's righteousness, even the Christ with whom he was talking, who is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth" (Rom. x., 3, 4; II Cor. v., 21).

30. "And Jesus, answering, said, A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment and wounded him and departed, leaving him half dead." By a clear and simple illustration Jesus would patiently show this one who tempted Him the meaning of the word "neighbor." The poor robbed and wounded and helpless man is suggestive of the forlorn and helpless condition of the sinner whom satan has cast down, but the sinner is wholly and not half dead (Eph. ii., 5).

31. "And by chance there came down a certain priest that way, and when he saw him he passed by on the other side." The priest's lips should keep knowledge (Mal. ii., 7), but Jesus said to the lawyers that they had taken away the key of knowledge, not entering themselves and hindering those who would enter (Luke xi., 52). He also pronounced a woe upon the lawyers because they loaded people with burdens which they themselves would not touch with one of their fingers (xi., 46).

32. "And likewise a Levite, when he was at the place, came and looked on him and passed by on the other side." Levi is the third person of whom it is said in Scripture that he walked with God (Gen. v., 24; vi., 9; Mal. ii., 6), but not all of his posterity walked with God, or there would not be this record of this one. The Levites were joined with the priests in the ministry of the temple (Num. viii., 19).

33. "But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was, and when he saw him he had compassion upon him." Let us remember that Jesus is talking to a Jewish lawyer; that priests and Levites were the highest and supposed to be the holiest of religious dignitaries among the Jews, and that Samaritans were a class with whom the Jews had no dealings (John iv., 9). Therefore, Jesus is finding something good in a despised outsider, as we might say, in speaking thus of this Samaritan.

34. "And went to him and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast and brought him to an inn and took care of him." Here is a wonderful man surely, an outcast in Jewish eyes, a worse than a nobody in the eyes of priests and Levites, but see his conduct and observe that it is the Lord Jesus who is telling us all this and learn at least one thing—that it is not outward name or fame that the Lord looks upon, but actions and motives.

35. "And on the morrow, when he departed, he took out twopence and gave them to the host and said unto him, Take care of him, and whatsoever thou spendest more when I come again I will repay thee." If the poor, helpless one is suggested of the sinner, who can the good Samaratan be but Jesus Himself, an outcast and despised by the Jews, a nobody in the eyes of priests and Levites, scribes and Pharisees, yet see His heart full of compassion as He goes about doing good.

36. "Which now of those three, thinkest thou, was neighbor unto him that fell among the thieves?" Jesus has not directly answered the question, "Who is my neighbor?" but He has told His story. He has shown the picture, and now He would have the lawyer answer his own question. Do not fail to notice in the last verse the words, "When I come again, I will repay thee," and compare Luke xiv., 14; Rev. xxii., 12.

37. "And he said, He that sheweth mercy on him. Then said Jesus unto him, Go and do thou likewise." All commands to do good things addressed to unsaved people are to convince them of their inability to do the same, that so they may confess their sinfulness and helplessness and receive Jesus as their salvation. This is the work of God that ye believe on Him, and to believe on Him is to receive Him (John vi., 29; i., 12). Until we receive Him we are still in the flesh and therefore cannot please God (Rom. viii., 8, 9). The remaining verses of Luke x. show us that He Himself is the one thing needful for saints as well as sinners.—Lesson Helper.

North Carolina Prosperous.

Never was the cotton manufacturing industry in North Carolina more prosperous. Nearly all the mills are earning large dividends, and their number is steadily increasing.

ANOTHER BOND ISSUE.

Message of the President to Congress Giving Details.

$62,400,000 FOURS TO BE SOLD.

Interest Rate About 3 3-4 Per Cent—The Amount Received From This Sale Will Be Over $65,000,000, and Will More Than Restore the Reserve—Ten Days' Grace for Congress.

The President has sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

Since my recent communication to the Congress calling attention to our financial condition and suggesting legislation which I deemed essential to our National welfare and credit, the anxiety and apprehension then existing in business circles have continued. As a precaution, therefore, against the failure of timely legislative aid through Congressional action, cautious preparations have been pending to employ to the best possible advantage, in default of better means, such executive authority as may, without additional legislation, be exercised for the purpose of reinforcing and maintaining in our Treasury an adequate and safe gold reserve.

In the judgment of those especially charged with this responsibility, the business situation is so critical and the legislative situation so unpromising, with the omission thus far on the part of the Congress to beneficially enlarge the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury in the premises, as to enjoin immediate executive action with the facilities now at hand. Therefore, in pursuance of section 370 of the revised statutes, the details of an arrangement have this day been concluded with parties abundantly able to fulfil their undertaking whereby bonds of the United States authorized under the act of July 14, 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their date, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, to the amount of a little less than $62,400,000, are to be issued for the purchase of gold coin amounting to a sum slightly in excess of $65,000,000, to be delivered to the Treasury of the United States, which sum, added to the gold now held in our reserve, will so restore such reserve as to make it amount to something more than $100,000,000. Such a premium is to be allowed to the Government upon the bonds as to fix the rate of interest upon the amount of gold realized at 3¾ per cent. per annum. At least one-half of the gold to be obtained is to be supplied from abroad, which is a very important and favorable feature of the transaction.

The privilege is specially reserved to the Government to substitute at par within ten days from this date, in lieu of the 4 per cent. coin bonds, other bonds in terms payable in gold and bearing only 3 per cent. interest, if the issue of the same should in the meantime be authorized by the Congress.

The arrangement thus completed, which after careful inquiry appears in present circumstances and considering all the objects desired, to be the best attainable, develops such a difference in the estimation of investors between bonds made payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold in favor of the latter, as is represented by three-fourths of a cent in annual interest. In the agreement just concluded the annual saving in interest to the Governmeut if 3 per cent. gold bonds should be substituted for 4 cent. coin bonds under the privilege reserved, would be $539,159, amounting in thirty years, or at the maturity of the coin bonds, to $16,174,770.

Of course there never should be a doubt in any quarter as to the redemption in gold of the bonds of the Government which are made payable in coin. Therefore, the discrimination in the judgment of investors between our bond obligations payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold is very significant. It is hardly necessary to suggest that, whatever may be our views on the subject, the sentiments or preferences of those with whom we must negotiate in disposing of our bonds for gold are not subject to our dictation.

I have only to add that in my opinion the transaction herein detailed for the information of the Congress promises better results than the efforts previously made in the direction of effectively addding to our gold reserve through the sale of bonds; and I believe it will tend as far as such action can in present circumstances to meet the determination expressed in the law repealing the silver-purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, and that in the language of such repealing act the arrangement made will aid our efforts to "insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts." GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, February 8, 1895.

JOHN L. STEVENS DEAD.

The Former Minister to Hawaii Passes Away at His Home in Augusta.

Hon. John L. Stevens, ex-Minister to the Hawaiian Islands, died at his home in Augusta, Me. Death resulted from valvular disease of the heart.

John Leavitt Stevens was born on August 1, 1820, at Mount Vernon, Me. He was the son of John and Charlotte Stevens. He was educated in country schools and at Kent's Hill Seminary. After his graduation from the Seminary he took a course of theological studies, aided by the Rev. Mr. Gunnison, of Hollowell, preparatory to enter the ministry. He left the ministry to become editor of the Kennebec Journal in Augusta, and entered the Maine Legislature in 1866. He was an intimate friend of the late James G. Blaine, who was his partner in the newspaper business. Mr. Stevens served as United States Minister to Uruguay, to Sweden, and was appointed Minister to Hawaii in 1889. Immediately after the rebellion in Hawaii, a year ago, he recognized the Government of President Dole. He was recalled by President Cleveland.

Death in Wintry Seas.

In the wintry storm on the Atlantic coast many lives were lost to the greedy sea. Ships were cast ashore and men were drowned and frozen.

Life lines were thrown by the beach guards across the bows of one ill-fated schooner aground on the Long Island shore off Eastport, but the benumbed sailors could not avail of proffered help. Though still living, they were too nearly frozen to help themselves, and three dropped off into the waves helpless, with salvation at hand.

Damage to Fruit and Vegetables.

In Tampa, Fla., snow fell for the first time perhaps on record. The Arkansas River was frozen over for the first time in fourteen years. Orange, vegetable and peach crops are blighted in the South, and millions of dollars' worth of damage was done.

AMERICANS CONDEMNED.

The Death Sentence Passed Upon Hawaiian Revolutionists.

The President sent to Congress the following telegram just received from Minister Willis, and Secretary Gresham's instructions in reply, showing a more serious condition of affairs than was reported in the press dispatches. The despatches are as follows:

MR. WILLIS'S TELEGRAM TO MR. GRESHAM.

HONOLULU, January 30, 1895.—(San Francisco, February 6, 1895.) Revolt over 9th. Casualties: Government, 1; royalist, 2. Court martial convened 17th; has tried thirty-eight cases; 200 more to be tried, and daily arrests. Gulick, former Minister, and Seward, Minister, Major in Federal army, both Americans, and Rickard, Englishman, sentenced to death; all heretofore prominent in politics. T. B. Walker, formerly in the United States Army, imprisonment for life and $5000 fine. Other sentences not disclosed, but will probably be death. Requested copies of record for our Government to determine its duty before final sentence, but no answer yet. Bitter feeling and threats of mob violence, which arrival of Philadelphia yesterday may prevent. Liliuokalani made prisoner 16th. On 24th relinquished all claims and swore allegiance to republic, imploring clemency for Hawaiians. Government replies to Liliuokalani: "This document cannot be taken to exempt you in the slightest degree from personal and individual liability" for complicity in the late conspiracy. Denies that she had any rights since January 14, 1893, when she attempted new Constitution. "Fully appreciates her call to disaffected to recognize republic, and will give full consideration to her unselfish appeal for clemency" for participants.

ALBERT S. WILLIS.

SECRETARY GRESHAM'S INSTRUCTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, February 7, 1895.

Cooper, United States Despatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

Forward following by first steamer to A. S. Willis, United States Minister, Honolulu:

If American citizens were condemned to death by a military tribunal, not for actual participation in reported revolution, but for complicity only, or if condemned to death by such a tribunal for actual participation, but not after open, fair trial, with opportunity for defence, demand delay of execution, and in either case report to your Government evidence relied on to support death sentence.

GRESHAM.

The message and despatches were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate. In the House the correspondence was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE LABOR WORLD.

IN Great Britain the yearly loss in wages through ill-health is $55,000,000.

IT is denied in Pittsburg that there has been a consolidation of the plate glass manufacturers.

REPORTS from Swansea state that the depression in the Welsh tin plate industry is assuming a serious aspect.

COLLIERIES in Pennsylvania of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company shut down, throwing 8000 men out of employment.

UNEMPLOYED persons in Buda-Pesth, Hungary, marched through the principal streets and were dispersed after a serious fight.

THE Russian Government has placed orders in Berlin for 300 locomotives and other railway material to the value of $2,000,000.

RAILWAY conductors adopted a resolution recommending expulsion of members who refuse to renounce allegiance to the A. R. U.

OUT of 4000 workers in the sulphur mines of Sicily who were examined for the army not 200 could pass muster. The occupation is said to be the most unhealthful in Europe.

STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER DOWLING'S report shows that in New York organization has as a general rule kept wages up, hours down, and improved the workingman's condition.

THE London Society for the Cure of Inebriety is making a point of the fact that a great deal of drunkenness is traceable to men being compelled to work under unhealthy conditions.

LACK of trained sailors for the navy is seriously felt in the United States, where only two-thirds of a crew has been obtained for the swift cruiser Minneapolis, just placed in commission.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND workingmen of Brooklyn marched to the City Hall and presented a petition for forfeiture of trolley road franchises.

GILBERT PARROTT, of Lynn, Mass., is said to be the oldest shoemaker in the country. He is ninety-two years old, and as tough as his lapstone.

THE wrought iron pipe manufacturers of the United States, in session in Pittsburg, decided to advance the price of wrought iron pipe five per cent.

THE arbitrator chosen to settle the dispute in the English boot and shoe trade has decided that the minimum wage for lasters and finishers shall be $7.36 per week.

THE British Government is considering a scheme under which ship owners will receive a subsidy conditional on their carrying in their ships a certain number of boys, apprentices and reserve men.

ON account of the intensely cold weather all the men employed by the Governor on the Hennepin Canal, Princeton, Ill., were laid off for two weeks. The men are living in tents and much suffering is reported.

THE American tin-plate factory at Elwood, Ind., has started up its new addition of four mills and an equal number of tinning stacks and set 250 more men at work, thus increasing its force to 750 men and its output to 7500 boxes per week.

ACCORDING to the Commissioner of Labor for Ohio, the average earnings for chief engineers on the Great Lakes in 1893 was $700.60, and for second engineers, $500.59. The latter is about equal to $1.50 per day and the former is under $2 per day.

A BOSTON manufacturing company recently celebrated half a century of existence by making a distribution of a fund of $30,000 among its employes on the basis of $5 for each year of service. Some of the employes have been in the service so long that their shares reached $150 each.

TO determine what time their day's work begins, the East End Street Railway's motormen and conductors in Knoxville, Tenn., struck. The amount of time in dispute was three minutes, and the total wages of the four men for that time was two and one-fifth cents. Their places were filled.

Ruger to Be Major-General.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Brigadier-General Thomas Howard Ruger to be Major-General, promoted by General Schofield's elevation.

THE French mint is about to coin something like $50,000,000 in gold pieces of twenty, ten and five francs. The work is to commence at the end of this month, and the gold is coming from the immense stores of the precious metal which lie in the vaults of the Bank of France.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

40TH DAY.—Secretary Carlisle sent to the Senate a communication which emphasizes the claim of the Administration that there will soon be a surplus of money in the Treasury.——The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was debated.

41ST DAY.—Mr. Mitchell attempted to address the Senate on some sugar bounty claims. Mr. Harris objected because it was District day, and there was a stormy colloquy between the two gentlemen.——The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was passed.——Mr. Hansbrough introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment to use the flag of the United States for advertising purposes.

42D DAY.—The establishment of a cable to Hawaii by the Government was discussed.——Mr. Clark, the new Senator from Wyoming, took his seat. The credentials of Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, and of Mr. Chilton, of Texas, were presented.

43D DAY.—Discussion of the proposition for a cable to Hawaii continued.——The nomination of General Schofield to be Lieutenant-General was confirmed.

44TH DAY.—The President notified the Senate that he had arranged for the purchase of 3,500,000 ounces (about $65,000,000) of gold with thirty-year bonds bearing practically 3¾ per cent. interest.——A message was also received announcing that three Royalists had been condemned to death in Hawaii. After debate it was referred.

45TH DAY.—By a vote of 36 to 25 the Senate adopted an amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, appropriating $500,000 for commencing the work on the Hawaiian cable.——The day's session closed with the delivery of eulogies on the late Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan. The adjournment was at 4.05 p. m.

In the House.

45TH DAY.—Mr. Livingston presented the conference report on the Fortifications Appropriation bill.——Mr. Outhwaite presented the report of the conferees on the Army Appropriation bill. The report was adopted.——Mr. Dockery reported the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. It carries an appropriation of $21,305,526.52.——The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Agricultural Appropriation bill. After a short debate the bill was passed.

46TH DAY.—Debate on the Administration bill to authorize the issue of $200,000,000 gold bonds to retire the legal tenders and Treasury notes began in the House and continued for six hours. Speeches were made by Messrs. Reed, Springer, Walker, Pence, McKeighan, Cox and Patterson.

47TH DAY.—The House in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the further consideration of the Banking and Currency bill, and several speeches were made for and against it.——The District of Columbia Appropriation bill, as passed by the Senate, was laid before the House, and on motion the Senate amendments were non-concurred in, and a conference ordered.

48TH DAY.—The Administration, or Springer, financial bill and all substitutes proposed for it were defeated by a vote of 161 to 134.

49TH DAY.—Messages were received from the President announcing a forthcoming bond issue, and transmitting information that three Royalist conspirators in Hawaii had been condemned to death. The messages were debated and then referred to the usual committees.

50TH DAY.—The House made some progress with the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The amendment to make the personal clerks of members of the House annual employes, instead of sessional, was agreed to in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 124 to 59.——A joint resolution, extending for this year only the time within which returns may be made under the Income Tax law from March 1 to April 15, was agreed to.——The House proceeded at 5 o'clock to listen to eulogies upon the life and services of the late Myron B. Wright, of Pennsylvania.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

THE Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham gave a dinner in honor of the Diplomatic Corps.

THE President has approved the act amending the Inter-State Commerce law relative to the issue of joint interchangeable 5000-mile tickets with special baggage privileges, better known as the Drummers' Baggage bill; the act providing for an additional Circuit Judge in the Seventh Judicial Circuit Court (Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin).

SECRETARY LAMONT took General Schofield's commission as Lieutenant-General to the Cabinet meeting at the White House, where it was signed by the President. General Schofield, who was ill, took the oath of office at his residence in the afternoon.

THE President, in response to a Senate resolution, transmitted to the Senate a message in regard to the enforcement of the Tariff act.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND decided the boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentina, in favor of Brazil.

THE Supreme Court of the United States overruled Judge Parker, of the Western District of Arkansas, in the matter of Lafayette Hudson, who applied for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge C. Parker to admit him to bail.

THE rebellion in Colombia is so formidable the Secretary of her Legation at Washingington has been called home to command the Government army

THE Reilly bill to fund the debt of the Pacific roads to the Goverment was recommitted by the House by a vote of 177 to 108. This kills the bill.

THE President nominated General Schofield to be Lieutenant-General in the Army.

PROVISION was inserted in the Japanese treaty by the Senate, making it impossible to abrogate the treaty before it goes into effect.

Foreign Notes.

J. CRANSTON, A. Muller and J. B. Johnston, who were forcibly deported from Honolulu by the Republican Administration, arrived in Victoria, British Columbia, by the steamer Warrimoo.

AN appalling story comes from Liverpool, Nova Scotia. The Gloucester (Mass.) schooner Clara F. Friend has been lost near there and her entire crew of fifteen have been drowned.

THREE more Chinese warships at Wei-Ha i Wei were sunk by Japanese torpedo boats.

TURKISH attacks on foreigners are so frequent the American Minister has asked the Porte to increase Constantinople's police force.

TEN men, all the crew of the British brig Nelson Rice, were drowned by the wrecking of that vessel on the rocks off Douglass, Isle of Man.

SEVEN men were killed by an explosion in the Timsbury colliery, near Bristol, England.

AN envoy from China has landed in France who is said to be charged with the mission of asking the great Powers of Europe to intervene in the war in the East.

THE Ward line steamer Cienfuegos was wrecked near Pierce Island, in the Bahamas. The steamer will be a total loss, but the passengers and mails were saved.

Domestic.

IT is estimated that the damage to the fruit and vegetable crop of Florida by the storm will reach $15,000,000.

AT Brownstown, Ill., Ira Payne and Richard Laws, young business men, while crossing the railroad track in a buggy, were run down by an express train and instantly killed.

THE steamship Umbria arrived at New York with three survivors of the Elbe disaster and fourteen of the crew of the French bark Jean Baptiste, rescued in mid-ocean.

Two locomotives that were bucking snow drifts near Far Rockaway ran on a dead switch, and were wrecked. Engineer Patrick Mahoney and Fireman Daniel Lavelle were killed.

AFTER one of the most stormy passages on record the White Star liner Teutonic arrived at New York. During the blizzard she rescued the crew of nine of the wrecked fishing schooner Josie Reeves, of New York, from drowning.

THREE men lost their lives during the storm at the intake crib in Lake Michigan at Milwaukee, Wis.

THE snow-storm proved more disastrous than the strike to the Brooklyn trolley lines, and travel was more impeded than at any time since the strike began.

WILLIAM CALLAHAN, one of a gang of men working on the Broadway cable road, New York City, nearly killed his foreman, John Barry, with a chisel, and Edward Murray, who had interceded for him when Barry discharged him, was killed by a cable car.

MISS ANNA GOULD, the youngest sister of George Gould and daughter of Jay Gould, is engaged to Count de Castellane, of Paris. The Count assured his friends that he would receive a settlement of $2,000,000 from his wife on the day of their marriage.

JIM FRENCH and "Verdigris Kid," two members of the Cook gang, were killed while attempting to rob the general store of W. C. Patton & Co., at Cattosa, Indian Territory.

FIRE has destroyed the Denison Hotel in Indianapolis, Ind.

A STORY of love, jealously, murder, and suicide ended in the killing of William Becker by Carl Fesecke, who then killed himself, in an immigrants' boarding house at New York City.

BETWEEN 12 and 1 o'clock p. m. an attempt was made to rob the First National Bank of East Portland, Oregon. Strange to say, the would-be robber was a clergyman, the Rev. J. C. Reed, and he came very near accomplishing his purpose.

FREDERICK DANMELLER and his six-year-old son were burned to death during a fire in Danmeller's house at Pittsburg, Penn. Fireman John Patterson fell from the building and was fatally injured.

THAT 225 families, averaging five to a family, are threatened with starvation was the message conveyed to Governor McKinley by a committee of three citizens from Rendville, Perry County, Ohio.

THEODORE WELD, one of the last anti-slavery agitators, died at his home in Hyde Park, Mass., at the age of ninety-one years. He was born in Hampton, Conn. He died of old age.

BROOKLYN trolley strikers made a big demonstration at City Hall Plaza to induce the Aldermen to vote to revoke trolley car licenses. The police dispersed the crowd with clubs. The Aldermen passed the resolution, 10 to 8.

RESOLUTIONS were passed at a great Reform mass meeting in Cooper Union, New York City, denouncing the Lexow Police bills and demanding the establishment of the principle of non-partisanship in municipal affairs.

JUDGE GROSSCUP, in Chicago, ousted ex-President Greenhut from the receivership of the Whisky Trust and named General J. C. McNulta and John J. Mitchell receivers in his stead.

THE Central Trade and Labor Council of Richmond, Va., passed resolutions protesting against members of the various labor organizations joining the State volunteer militia, and urging upon those already connected with the force to withdraw from it.

DIPHTHERIA in a malignant form is raging near Alliance, Ohio.

MAYOR SCHIEREN, of Brooklyn, vetoed the aldermanic resolution revoking the franchises of the Brooklyn Heights and Atlantic Avenue Railroad Companies.

EDWIN P. BROWN, a hermit, was found dead in his hut of field stones which he occupied in the woods about a mile from Westport Harbor, Mass. The body was frozen stiff and had been nibbled at by rats.

FIRE at Priceberg, Penn., destroyed two large double blocks, in one of which Joe Choporinski, a Hungarian, conducted a saloon. Choporinski's wife and seven-year-old child were burned to death.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

DR. TALMAGE is sixty-three years of age.

THE new President of France was once a tanner.

THE Shah of Persia drinks a bottle of brandy a day.

THE Prince of Wales is Grand Master of English Freemasons.

MRS. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE, it is said, is reduced to almost absolute want.

FELIX FAURE is the first President of France who has been a confirmed smoker.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan, who is going to visit England in the spring, will probably come by way of Japan and the United States.

SENATOR RANSOM, of North Carolina, retires from office in March after twenty-two years of service in the Senate, at the age of seventy, poor and with no profitable employment he can fall back upon at that time of life.

PRESIDENT BARRIOS, of Guatemala, is said to have mortgaged all his plantations and sent the money to Spain.

JOHN B. TABB, the poet, is a Catholic priest living in Amelia County, Virginia, but holding a professorship in St. Charles College, Maryland.

THE King of Greece gave orders to have the Chateau of Smiddrup, in Denmark, prepared for his occupancy in case he should abdicate.

IN a letter to the army Emperor William, of Germany, ordered the guns and standards which took part in the war with France to be decorated with oak leaves.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR cancelled the order for a blanket of flowers on his wife's grave every day for a year, because he was annoyed at the publication of the fact.

EX-GOVERNOR NORTHEN, of Georgia, has become an editor of an agricultural paper. He acted as flagman the other day at Atlanta when the Georgia train for Nebraska was sent out on its errand of mercy.

THE huge statue of Li Hung Chang, which, in his happier days, foreign merchants subscribed for to erect in one of the treaty ports of China, has just been completed in Germany. The figure is ten feet high. Nothing has been said recently of its final disposition.

QUEEN VICTORIA has not opened Parliament in person for nine years, and her physical disabilities are such that she is never likely to open it again, as she could not ascend the staircases. She is now restricted to functions which do not require any exertion or to which she can be carried in a Bath chair.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S SERMON IN THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Subject: "A Call to Outsiders."

TEXT: "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."—John x., 16.

There is no monopoly in religion. The grace of God is not a little property that we may fence off and have all to ourselves. It is not a king's park at which we may look through the barred gateway, wishing that we might go in and see the deer and the statuary and pluck the flowers and fruits in the royal conservatory. No. It is the Father's orchard, and everywhere there are bars that we may let down and gates that we may swing open.

In my boyhood next to the country schoolhouse there was an orchard of apples, owned by a very lame man, who, although there were apples in the place perpetually decaying and by scores and scores of bushels, never would allow any of us to touch the fruit. One day, in the sinfulness of a nature inherited from our first parents, who were ruined by the same temptation, some of us invaded that orchard, but soon retreated, for the man came after us at a speed reckless of making his lameness worse and cried out, "Boys, drop those apples, or I'll set the dog on you."

Well, my friends, there are Christian men who have the church under severe guard. There is fruit in this orchard for the whole world, but they have a rough and unsympathetic way of accosting outsiders, as though they had no business here, though the Lord wants them all to come and take the largest and ripest fruit on the premises. Have you an idea, because you were baptized at thirteen months of age, and because you have all your life been under hallowed influences, that therefore you have a right to one whole side of the Lord's table, spreading yourself out and taking up the entire room? I tell you no. You will have to haul in your elbows, for I shall place on either side of you those whom you never expected would sit there, for, as Christ said to His favored people long ago, so He says to you and to me, "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

MacDonald, the Scotchman, has four or five dozen head of sheep. Some of them are browsing on the heather; some of them are lying down under the trees; some of them are in his yard—they are scattered around in eight or ten different places. Cameron, his neighbor, comes over and says: "I see you have thirty sheep. I have just counted them." "No," says MacDonald, "I have a great many more sheep than that. Some are here and some are elsewhere. They are scattered all around about. I have 4000 or 5000 in my flocks. Other sheep I have which are not in this fold."

So Christ says to us. Here is a knot of Christians, and there is a knot of Christians, but they make up a small part of the flock. Here is the Episcopal fold, the Methodist fold, the Lutheran fold, the Congregational fold, the Presbyterian fold, the Baptist and the Pedo-Baptist fold, the only difference between these last two being the mode of sheep washing, and so they are scattered all over, and we come with our statistics and say there are so many thousands of the Lord's sheep, but Christ responds: "No, no. You have not seen more than one out of 1000 of My flock. They are scattered all over the earth. 'Other sheep I have which are not of this fold.'"

Christ in my text was prophesying the conversion of the gentiles with as much confidence as though they were already converted, and He is now, in the words of my text, prophesying the coming of a great multitude of outsiders that you never supposed would come in, saying to you and saying to me, "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

In the first place, I remark that the Heavenly Shepherd will find many of His sheep among the nonchurchgoers. There are congregations where they are all Christians, and they seem to be completely finished, and they remind one of the skeleton leaves which by chemical preparation have had all the greenness and verdure taken off them and are left cold and white and delicate, nothing wanting but a glass case to put over them. The minister of Christ has nothing to do with such Christians but to come once a week and with ostrich feather dust off the accumulation of the last six days, leaving them bright and crystalline as before. But the other kind of a church is an armory, with perpetual sound of drum and fife, gathering recruits for the Lord of Hosts. We say to every applicant: "Do you want to be on God's side—the safe side and the happy side? If so, come in the armory and get equipped. Here is a bath in which to be cleansed. Here are sandals to put upon your feet. Here is a helmet for your brow. Here is a breastplate for your heart. Here is a sword for your right arm, and yonder is the battlefield. Quit yourselves like men."

There are some here who say, "I stopped going to church ten or twenty years ago." My brother, is it not strange that you should be the first man I should talk to to-day? I know all your case. I know it very well. You have not been accustomed to come into religious assemblage, but I have a surprising announcement to make to you—you are going to become one of the Lord's sheep. "Ah," you say, "it is impossible. You don't know how far I am from anything of that kind." I know all about it. I have wandered up and down the world, and I understand your case. I have a still more startling announcement to make in regard to you—you are not only going to become one of the Lord's sheep, but you will become one to-day. You will stay after this service to be talked with about your soul. People of God, pray for that man. That is the only use for you here. I shall not break off so much as a crumb for you, Christians, in this sermon, for I am going to give it all to the outsiders. "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

When the Atlantic went to pieces on Mars' rock, and the people clambered upon the beach, why did not that heroic minister of the gospel of whom we have all read sit down and take care of those men on the beach, wrapping them in flannels, kindling fire for them, seeing that they got plenty of food? Ah, he knew that there were others who would do that. He says: "Yonder are men and women freezing in the rigging of that wreck. Boys, launch the boat." And now I see the oar blades bend under the strong pull, but before they reached the rigging a woman was frozen and dead. She was washed off, poor thing. But he says, "There is a man to save," and he cries out: "Hold on five minutes longer, and I will save you. Steady; steady. Give me you hand. Leap into the lifeboat. Thank God, he is saved!"

So there are those here to-day who are safe on the shore of God's mercy. I will not spend any time with them at all, but I see there are some who are freezing in the rigging of sin and surrounded by perilous storms. Pull away, my lads! Let us reach them. Alas, one is washed off and gone. There is one more to be saved. Let us push out for that one. Clutch the rope. Oh, dying man, clutch it as with a death grip. Steady, now, on the slippery places. Steady. There—saved, saved! Just as I thought. For Christ has declared that there are some still in the breakers who shall come ashore. "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

Christ commands His ministers to be fishermen, and when I go fishing I do not want to go among other churches, but into the wide world, not sitting along Hohokus creek, where eight or ten other persons are sitting with hook and line, but, like the fishermen of Newfoundland, sailing off and dropping net away outside, forty or fifty miles from shore. Yes, there are nonchurchgoers here who will come in. Next Sabbath they will be here again or in some better church. They are this moment being swept into Christian associations. Their voice will be heard in public prayer. They will die in peace, their bed surrounded by Christian sympathies and to be carried out by devout men to be buried, and on their graves be chisled the words, "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints." And on resurrection day you will get up with the dear children you have already buried and with your Christian parents who have already won the palm. And all the grand and glorious history begins this hour. "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

I remark again, the Heavenly Shepherd is going to find a great many of His sheep among those who are positive rejectors of Christianity. I do not know how you came to reject Christianity. It may have been through hearing Theodore Parker preach, or through reading Renan's "Life of Jesus," or through the infidel talk of some young man in your store. It may have been through the trickery of some professed Christian man who disgusted you with religion. I do not ask you how you became so, but you frankly tell me that you do reject it. You do not believe that Christ is a divine being, although you admit that He was a very good man. You do not believe that the Bible was inspired of God, although you think there are some very fine things in it. You believe that the Scriptural description of Eden was only an allegory. There are fifty things that I believe that you do not believe. And yet you are an accommodating man. Everybody that knows you says that of you. If I should ask you to do a kindness for me, or if any one else should ask of you a kindness, you would do it. Now, I have a kindness to ask of you to-day. It is something that will cost you nothing and will give me great delight. I want you by experiment to try the power of Christ's religion. If I should come to you, and you were very sick, and doctors had given you up and said there was no chance for you, and I should take out a bottle and say: "Here is a medicine that will cure you. It has cured fifty people, and it will cure you," you would say, "I have no confidence in it." I would say, "Won't you take it to oblige me?" "Well," you would say, "if it's any accommodation to you, I'll take it." My friend, will you be just as accommodating in matters of religion? There are some of you who have found out that this world cannot satisfy your soul. You are like the man who told me one Sabbath after the service was over: "I have tried this world and found it an insufficient portion. Tell me of something better." You have come to that. You are sick for the need of divine medicament.

Now I come and tell you of a physician who will cure you, who has cured hundreds and hundreds who were as sick as you are. "Oh," you say, "I have no confidence in Him." But will you not try Him? Accommodate me in this matter; oblige me in this matter; just try Him. I am very certain He will cure you. You reply, "I have no especial confidence in Him, but if you ask me as a matter of accommodation introduce Him." So I introduce Him—Christ, the Physician who has cured more blind eyes and healed more ghastly wounds and bound up more broken hearts than all the doctors since the time of Æsculapius. That Divine Physician is here. Are you uot ready to try him? Will you not, as a pure matter of experiment, try Him and state your case before Him this hour? Hold nothing back from Him. If you cannot pray, if you do not know how to pray any other way, say: "O Lord Jesus Chist, this is a strange thing for me to do. I know nothing about the formulas of religion. These Christian people have been talking so long about what Thou canst do for me I am ready to do whatever Thou commandest me to do. I am ready to take whatever Thou commandest me to take. If there be any power in religion, as these people say, let me have the advantage of it." Will you try that experiment now? I do not at this point of my discourse say that there is anything in religion, but I simply say try it, try it. Do not take my counsel or the counsel of any clergyman, if you despise clergymen. Perhaps we may be talking professionally; perhaps we may be prejudiced in the matter; perhaps we may be hypocritical in our utterances; perhaps our advice is not worth taking. Then take the counsel of some very respectable laymen, as John Milton, the poet; as William Wilberforce, the statesman; as Isaac Newton, the astronomer; as Robert Boyle, the philosopher; as Locke, the metaphysician. They never preached or pretended to preach, and yet putting down, one his telescope, and another his parliamentary scroll, and another his electrician's wire, they all declare the adaptedness of Christ's religion to the wants and troubles of the world. If you will not take the recommendation of ministers of the gospel, then take the recommendation of highly respectable laymen.

O men, skeptical and struck through with unrest, would you not like to have some of the peace which broods over our souls to-day? I know all about your doubts. I have been through them all. I have gone through all the curriculum. I have doubted whether there is a God, whether Christ is God, I have doubted whether the Bible was true, I have doubted the immortality of the soul, I have doubted my own existence. I have doubted everything, and yet out of that hot desert of doubt I have come into the broad, luxuriant, sunshiny land of gospel hope and peace and comfort, and so I have confidence in preaching to you and asking you to come in. However often you may have spoken against the Bible, or however much you may have caricatured religion, step ashore from that rocking and tumultuous sea. If you go home to-day adhering to your infidelities, you will not sleep one wink. You do not want your children to come up with your skepticism. You cannot afford to die in that midnight darkness, can you? If you do not believe in anything else, you believe in love—a father's love, a mother's love, a wife's love, a child's love. Then let me tell you that God loves you more than them all. Oh, you must come in. You will come in! The great heart of Christ aches to have you come in, and Jesus this very moment—whether you sit or stand—looks into your eyes and says, "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

Again I remark that the Heavenly Shepherd is going to find a great many sheep among those who have been flung of evil habits. It makes me sad to see Christian people give up a prodigal as lost. There are those who talk as though the grace of God were a chain of forty or fifty links, and after they had run out there was nothing to touch the depth of a very bad case. If they were hunting and got off the track of the deer, they would look longer among the brakes and bushes for the lost game than they have been looking for that lost soul. People tell us that if a man have delirium tremens twice he cannot be reclaimed; that after a woman has sacrificed her integrity she cannot be restored. The Bible has distinctly intimated that the Lord Almighty is ready to pardon 490 times—that is seventy times seven. There are men before the throne of God who have wallowed in every kind of sin, but saved by the grace of Jesus and washed in His blood they stand there radiant now. There are those who plunged into the very lowest of all the hells in New York who have for the tenth time been lifted up, and finally, by the grace of God, they stand in heaven gloriously rescued by the grace promised to the chief of sinners. I want to tell you that God loves to take hold of a very bad case. When the church casts you off, and when the clubroom casts you off, and when society casts you off, and when business associates casts you off, and when father casts you off, and when mother casts you off, and when everybody casts you off, your first cry for help will bend the eternal God clear down into the ditch of your suffering and shame.

The Good Templars cannot save you, although they are a grand institution. The Sons of Temperance cannot save you, although they are mighty for good. Signing the temperance pledge cannot save you, although I believe in it. Nothing but the grace of the eternal God can save you, and that will if you will throw yourself on it. There is a man in this house who said to me: "Unless God helps me I cannot be delivered. I have tried everything, sir, but now I have got in the habit of prayer, and when I come to a drinking saloon I pray that God will take me safe past, and I pray until I am past. He does help me." For every man given to strong drink there are scores of traps set, and when he goes out on business to-morrow he will be in infinite peril, and no one but the everywhere present God can see that man through. Oh, they talk about the catacombs of Naples, and the catacombs of Rome, and the catacombs of Egypt—the burial places under the city where the dust of a great multitude lies—but I tell you New York has its catacombs, and Boston its catacombs, and Philadelphia its catacombs. They are the underground restaurants, full of dead men's bones and all uncleanliness. Young man, you know it. God help you. There is no need of going into the art gallery to see in the skillful sculpture that wonderful representation of a man and his sons wound around with serpents. There are families represented in this house that are wrapped in the martyrdom of fang and scale and venom—a living Laocoon of ghastliness and horror. What are you to do? I am not speaking into the air. I am talking to hundreds of men who must be saved by Christ's gospel or never saved at all. What are you going to do?

Do not put your trust in bromide of potassium, or in jamaica ginger, or anything that apothecaries can mix. Put your trust only in the eternal God, and He will see you through. Some of you do not have temptations every day. It is a periodic temptation that comes every six weeks, or every three months, when it seems as if the powers of darkness kindle around about your tongue the fires of the pit. It is well enough at such a time, as some of you do, to seek medical counsel, but your first and most importunate cry must be to God. If the fiends will drag you to the slaughter, make them do it on your knees. O God, now that the paroxysm of thirst is coming again upon that man, help him! Fling back into the pit of hell the fiend that assaults his soul this moment. Oh, my heart aches to see men go on in this fearful struggle without Christ.

There are in this house those whose hands so tremble from dissipation that they can hardly hold a book, and yet I have to tell you that they will yet preach the gospel, and on communion days carry around consecrated bread, acceptable to everybody, because of their holy life and their consecrated behavior. The Lord is going to save you. Your home has got to be rebuilt. Your physical health has got to be restored. Your worldly business has got to be reconstructed. The church of God is going to rejoice over your discipleship. "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

While I have hope for all prodigals, there are some people in this house whom I give up. I mean those who have been churchgoers all their life, who have maintained outward morality, but who, notwithstanding twenty, thirty, forty years of Christian advantages, have never yielded their heart to Christ. They are gospel hardened. I could call their names now, and if they would rise up they would rise up in scores. Gospel hardened! A sermon has no more effect upon them than the shining moon on the city pavement. As Christ says, "The publicans and harlots will go into the kingdom of God before them." They have resisted all the importunity of divine mercy and have gone during these thirty years through most powerful earthquakes of religious feeling, and they are farther away from God than ever. After awhile they will lie down sick, and some day it will be told that they are dead. No hope!

But I turn to outsiders with a hope that thrills through my body and soul. "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold." You are not gospel hardened. You have not heard or read many sermons during the last few years. As you came in to-day everything was novel, and all the services are suggestive of your early day. How sweet the opening hymn sounded in your ears, and how blessed is this hour! Everything suggestive of heaven. You do not weep, but the shower is not far off. You sigh, and you have noticed that there is always a sigh in the wind before the rain falls. There are those here who would give anything if they could find relief in tears. They say: "Oh, my wasted life! Oh, the bitter past! Oh, the graves over which I have stumbled! Whither shall I fly? Alas for the future! Everything is dark—so dark, so dark! God help me! God pity me!" Thank the Lord for that last utterance. You have begun to pray, and when a man begins to petition that sets all heaven flying this way, and God steps in and beats back the hounds of temptation to their kennels, and around about the poor wounded soul puts the cover of His pardoning mercy. Hark, I hear something—something fall! What was that? It is the bars of the fence around the sheepfold. The shepherd lets them down, and the hunted sheep of the mountain bound in, some of them their fleece torn with the brambles, some of them their feet lame with the dogs, but bounding in. Thank God! "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

A Matter of Taste.

Two little oranges in Chicago, the other day, brought twelve physicians and several fruit dealers into consultation. After an hour of serious conversation on the scientific points involved it was found necessary to perform an operation. This consisted in dissecting the two oranges. The recent freezing of one-half of the Florida orange crop, meaning a loss to growers of over $2,500,000, was what brought about the consultation. No one of the twelve physicians could tell the chilled orange from the good one. There apparently was no difference, and the dealers were consequently happy. This did not end their troubles, however, as the consumers declined to be convinced, and, to emphasize the fact, continued to a man to buy California oranges. Chicago people do not appreciate the favor of having their fruit iced, no matter how nice it tastes.

Menacing Onlookers in China.

In Chinese waters at present Great Britain has twenty-eight war ships, representing a total water displacement of 71,943 tons and an ordnance armament of 212 guns. Russia has twenty-two ships of 71,590 tons displacement, carrying 346 guns, and France thirteen vessels, representing 29,548 tons displacement and armed with 155 guns. Although numerically smaller, it will be noted that the Russian fleet is stronger than the British by 134 guns.

FLASHED BY THE CABLE.

Late Dispatches About Occurrences in Foreign Lands.

THE CHINESE PEACE ENVOYS.

Text of Their Credentials---Fall of Wei-Hai-Wei Makes a Deep Impression in China---Many Portuguese Killed by Rebellious Kaffirs---Native Outbreak on the West Coast of Africa.

The text of the credentials of the Chinese peace envoys, whom Japan refused to treat with on account of the insufficiency of their powers, was as follows:

"By decree we appoint you our Plenipotentiaries to meet and negotiate the matter with the Plenipotentiaries appointed by Japan. You will, however, telegraph to the Tsung-Li-Yamen (Chinese foreign office) for the purpose of obtaining our commands, by which you will abide. The members of your mission are placed under your control. You will conduct your mission in a faithful and diligent manner. and fulfil the trust reposed in you. Respect this."

A despatch to the London Times from Pekin says the capture of Teng-Chou (Wei-Hai-Wei) has made a deeper impression upon the Chinese than the fall of Port Arthur. The reported refusal of Japan to treat with the Chinese envoys confirms the belief expressed in Pekin that the Japanese are not willing to name their terms of peace.

Imprisonment of Armenians.

A despatch from Constantinople, reporting recent trials of Armenians at Yoozgat, Pashalic of Sivas, Asia Minor, says that many of the prisoners were condemned without being permitted to give evidence in their own behalf. In one case a prominent Armenian was convicted although he proved that he was in prison at the time his alleged offence was committed. There were many similar cases, the trials being a complete farce. Armenians are being swept into prison by wholesale, tortured, and money extorted from them to gratify private spite. At Sivas twenty children were imprisoned for two months, their offence being the formation of a society to raise subscriptions for the assistance of poorer children. Many Armenians have been thrown into prison for having in their possession Bibles and other books that did not bear the stamp of the censor.

The Kaffir Rebellion.

Advices received at Cape Town, South Africa, from Lourenzo Marquez are to the effect that the rebellious Kaffirs entered the Portuguese camp at Maraqueen by the treacherous use of a flag of truce and the passport, which they had by some means obtained. Once in the camp, they fiercely attacked the sleeping Portuguese, who were unable to get at their big guns. Lieutenant Antonio rallied his men and kept fighting after his body had been pierced by an assegai. Independent reports are that from fifty to seventy of the Portuguese were killed and many wounded. British and German men-of-war are in readiness to protect the subjects of their respective countries should such protection become necessary.

Held Against Africans.

The British Commissioner, Major Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, is holding Brass, Niger Coast Protectorate, West Africa, which is one of the centres of trade on this coast, with 100 men, two seven-pound guns and one Nordenfeldt rapid-fire gun. The Niger Company's troops are holding Akassa, which was not destroyed as previously reported; but, although all the buildings are standing, there was a great deal of pillaging during the disturbances. It is estimated that 1500 natives were engaged in the outbreak.

Eleven Killed in Norway.

Dispatches received from Molde, Aaslund, Bergen and Christiansund in Norway report that at all these places earthquakes were experienced between 12.15 and 12.43 a. m. The shock ran in the direction of southeast to northwest. No damage was done.

Eleven persons were killed by the fall of an avalanche at Kvanagen.

Gold Finds in East Siberia.

The Siberian newspapers announce the discovery of rich and extensive gold fields along the upper reaches of the Rivers Beya, Nena and Uibat, in the Province of Yeniseisk, East Siberia.

Revolution in Colombia.

General Reyes, with 3000 Government troops, recently attacked the rebels at Honda, Colombia, and defeated them. Of the rebel forces General Aldana and ninety men were killed.

Cholera in Constantinople.

Cholera having broken out in Constantinople, Turkey, all vessels arriving from that port are being subjected to five days' detention in quarantine.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN KANSAS.

Passengers Forced by Masked Men to Give Up Their Valuables.

The Western express on the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe Road, train No. 1, bound for Colorado and California, was held up one mile west of Sylvia, Reno County, Kan., at 11.25 o'clock p. m. by four masked men, who signalled danger. Two of the robbers covered the engineer and fireman and two went to the express car. For some reason they failed to effect an entrance and then went to the coaches and made the passengers give up all their valuables. The train was held for an hour and ten minues by the robbers, who then rode South. Conductor McGrath ran the train back to Sylvia and gave the alarm, and Sheriff Patton was on the train with his posse in a few minutes. The men were believed to be members of the Stafford band of desperadoes. One of the men who went through the train is described as five feet nine inches tall. He wore a wide-rimmed gray hat. The other man was tall and wore a mackintosh.

Five Killed in an Explosion.

Near Blountsville, Ind., an old boiler used by some men sawing wood on the farm of Jacob Clapper exploded. Harvey Taylor, John Wilker, a man named Newton and his son were killed instantly and Wilson Drake died of his injuries.

$500,000 Fire in Cincinnati.

The Bodmann tobacco warehouse at 57 to 65 Front street, extending through to Water street, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire early in the morning. The loss is about $500,000.

EVANS TAKES THE OATH.

He is Sworn in as Tennessee's Governor After a Recanvass.

The Tennessee legislative joint Assembly met again at Nashville and after the returns of the counties had been read, H. Clay Evans (Republican) took the oath of office as Governor.

H. CLAY EVANS.

After Mr. Evans had taken the oath of office the Secretary of State was formally requested to file the oath. He declined to do so.

FIRE alarms are given in Oklahoma by well arranged code of revolver signals.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

6	MILK AND CREAM.		
The platform surplus sold during t he pas week at an average of $1.47 per can of 40 quarts, The Exchange price remains at 2¾c. per quart net to the shipper.			
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,516,755		
Condensed milk, gals	13,270		
Cream, gals	27,058		
	BUTTER.		
Creamery—Penn., extras	—	@	—
Western, extras	—	@	24
Western, firsts	21	@	22½
Western, thirds to seconds	16	@	20
State—Extra	17	@	18
Firsts	—	@	—
Thirds to seconds	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	—	@	18
Seconds	—	@	13
Western Dairy	9	@	15
Factory, fresh	8	@	14
	CHEESE.		
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	10¾	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	10	@	10⅝
State Factory—Part skims, large	3	@	7½
Part skims, small	5	@	9
Full skims	2	@	2¼
	EGGS.		
State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	30
Jersey—Fancy	30	@	31
Western—Prime to choice	—	@	29
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	2 30	@	2 35
Medium, 1894, choice	—	@	1 82
Pea, 1894, choice	—	@	1 85
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 95	@	2 00
White Kidney, 1893, choice	—	@	2 40
Black turtle soup, 1893	1 90	@	1 95
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs	2 80	@	2 85
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 05
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Grape Fruit	2 00	@	3 50
Oranges, Fla., ₱ box	2 50	@	4 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	9 00	@	14 00
Jersey, ₱ crate	3 00	@	3 75
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Baldwin	3 00	@	4 00
Common qualities	—	@	—
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	10	@	18
Concord	—	@	—
	HOPS.		
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	11
1894, common to fair	6	@	8
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	11
Good to prime	8½	@	10
Old odds	2	@	3
	HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	70	@	75
Clover mixed	50	@	55
Straw—Long rye	40	@	55
Oat	35	@	40
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	1 00
Geese, ₱ pair	1 12	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30
	DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Chickens, Phila, broilers	12	@	18
Western	8	@	10
Jersey, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Fowls, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, spring, L. I. & East ₱ lb	10	@	15
Geese, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Squabs, ₱ doz	2 00	@	3 50
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Long Island	—	@	—
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 75
Cabbage, ₱ 100	2 00	@	5 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Red, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 50
Hubbard	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
White	—	@	—
Kale	—	@	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz. roots	10	@	60
Parsnips	75	@	1 00
Green peas	—	@	—
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
String beans, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Spinach	2 00	@	3 00
Carrots	—	@	—
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter Patents	2 85	@	3 10
Spring Patents	3 50	@	3 75
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	57¼
May	—	@	58¾
Corn—No. 2	—	@	—
Oats—No. 2 White	35¾	@	36
Track White	36	@	40½
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	64	@	66
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	6 00	@	6 50
Clover	8 75	@	9 25
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6⅜
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	7	@	10½
Country dressed	6½	@	9½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	5 50	@	5 85
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 50	@	4 75
Dressed	5	@	7

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

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Our Harrisburg Letter.

We have all heard of individuals who at times found their wealth a mockery. Money will do most anything but one may need provisions or clothing and have plenty of money; if provisions or clothing cannot be had, of what use is the money? Such was about the condition of most of the members of the Legislature at the close of the session Friday evening. They all carry passes over the different railroads but on account of the blizzard that swept over the state few trains were sent out from Harrisburg and many members were obliged to remain at the Capital over Sunday. Usually the members are in a jovial mood but those who remained here were at this time morose, sullen and disagreeable.

When will people learn to turn out the gas upon retiring? One would think from the number of deaths resulting from this cause and the repeated warnings given through the newspapers that people ought to know better. But people don't always do as well as they know. Last week W. Newton Porter and Archibald B. Hunter, two members of Westmoreland county were almost asphyxiated in a Harrisburg hotel from this cause. They knew better or ought to have known better. We hope they will do better hereafter. This reminds me that a few years ago three young men from Mapleton came here and upon retiring attempted to blow out the electric light. We suppose they would have done the same had it been a gas light.

Sunday morning the state printing office was destroyed by fire. The office was located in a building on Herr street which had been erected for a mill. How the fire originated is not known. Many valuable reports were destroyed and a vast amount of labor will be required to duplicate them. In the building were five linotype machines, two of which had been put in place but a week before. The loss is estimated at $60,000 on which there was an insurance of $40,000. C. M. Busch, the state printer, on Monday purchased the plant of his predecessor E. K. Myers, which will enable him to proceed with his contracts.

The Governor on Monday approved of the bill reorganizing the state banking department. Chairman Gilkeson, of the Republican state committee will be the new superintendent of banking, and there are several people anxious to become state chairman.

Among the bills passed finally is one appropriating $45,000 to the Huntingdon Reformatory for an additional cell house. If the committments to the Reformatory continue to increase it need not be surprising if all of Smithfield township should eventually be included in the Reformatory. But statistics show that the institution is doing good work and no one should begrudge the appropriations necessary to keep it up. Perhaps when we get a compulsory school law and reap the benefits of the increased school appropriations more boys will be instructed in the principles of good citizenship and there may not be so much need of increased quarters at the Reformatory. Let us hope so.

Women are eligible as school directors and every body knows they make excellent teachers. A bill has been introduced permitting women of twenty-one years of age and upwards to vote at municipal elections for school directors. It will be nice to be a member of an election board when a woman is called in to be sworn to her age, etc., as is necessary in case of failure to register. But seriously, why doesn't the Legislature at once pass a law giving to women the right of suffrage at all elections. The time is coming when this will be done and the man who makes the first move in this direction will be in the van of the procession.

—A fine line of felt hats and latest style of felt bonnets very cheap at Mrs. Evans'.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. Geo. C. Pheasant visited friends in the valley from Thursday of last week until Tuesday morning.

G. W. Wright, of Mapleton, was anxious enough to see some Trough Creek drifts to "hoof" it to the valley and back on Sunday.

W. T. Chilcott, of Kansas, started for his adopted state last Thursday but turned back on account of the snow. He says we don't need to say anything about western blizzards after this. He will start again this week.

On Christmas, 1839, snow fell to about the depth of 28 inches which was followed a week later by one about the same depth. It was followed by wind which drifted the roads so badly that travel was suspended for a week. In March, 1843, at the time of the spring election, there was deeper snow than has ever fallen in this valley since that time. The roads were blockaded for several days. For the above information I am indebted to Simeon Wright, Esq., who is the oldest man in the valley who has been a life-long resident of the same. On Thursday of last week, snow fell about 6 or 7 inches deep. Just after dark the wind commenced blowing and continued blowing until Sunday morning, the result of which is, more drifted snow in the road than any one living has ever seen. There are large drifts where snow never was known to drift before. The road is opened from Calvin to Harmony chapel where the traveler takes the meadows to the bridge near J. C. Wright's, and after crossing the creek they take meadows to N. Q. Wrignt's, then the road to E. S. Chilcott's meadow. From Chilcott's to A. W. Wright's they keep the road and from there to Coltax the meadows again. Last Friday and Saturday were the first two week days in succession that no person passed over the road since your correspondent has been living where he now does, 24 years. On Monday the mail got through from Cassville to Mill Creek and back.

WATERSTREET.

Miss Kate Keller has been on the sick list for the past few days.

Walter Waite has left his home for Buffalo N. Y. where he will be employed.

Miss Mary Hoover, of Williamsburg, is the guest of Louis Goodman's family this week.

Allen Kennedy while on his way to school last week badly froze both of his ears, and has since been housed up.

D. Hileman, L. M. Hagerty and Lee Goodman, attended the Farmers convention at Warriors Mark last week.

Local institute at Spruce Creek Saturday March 2. The one to have been held at Petersburg was abandoned on account of the blizzard.

The Holmes and Whittier Literary Society will hold an entertainment on the 22d in honor of the Father of Our Country.

Wesley Kennedy is the happiest man in town in spite of the howling blizzard. His voice can be heard singing "Baby mine". It's a boy.

On account of the blizzard drifting the roads full it was impossible for Mr. Kayes to get to the railroad hence we have had no mail here since Thursday.

Our school must have started a Reformatory fever last fall when it visited the Huntingdon institution judging from the number of schools visiting there since.

The roads are in the worst condition ever known in this section. Some places between Waterstreet and Spruce Creek the drifts are 5 feet above the post tences, and one place the snow is 15 feet deep.

MOUNT UNION.

Bert Etnier, of Tyrone, visited friends in town last week.

Jas. Cassidy and wife, of Altoona, visited friends in town last week.

The past week has had the coldest weather that we have experienced for some winters.

Sledding parties have been so numerous lately in this place that it is an impossibility to keep track of them.

George Schmittle, of this place, who has spent considerable time in Philipsburg lately in the butchering business, is home for several weeks.

The blizzard which raged through the greater part of the country last week, struck this place on Thursday night, lasting until Saturday, during which the thermometer registered something near zero for the two days, with an abundance of high winds, which drifted the snow so badly that the streets and pavements were nearly impassible. The Juniata river and all the other little creeks that flow into it in this vicinity are frozen over tightly. The trains on both railroads were ten and twelve hours behind time, and others were annulled. It is believed that nothing like a storm has ever approached this one in this section.

Three Springs.

Items are scarce.

We still have some winter here.

Coal teams are scarce since the snow storm.

The protracted meeting in the U. B. church is meeting with some success.

John Cohick, our enterprising coal merchant is doing a good business this winter.

Constable W. H. Heck is in Huntingdon attending court this week. He is on the jury.

Some of our sportsmen are feeding the wild turkeys and quails on the mountains near here.

Thomas Brownlee has been confined in his home by sickness for some time. We wish him a speedy recovery.

The storm on last Thursday evening prevented the P. O. S. of A. boys, of this place, from going down to Latta Grove.

Jas. Latherow intends moving in the spring to the Dr. Harmon farm near Aughwick Mills. We are sorry to see Jim leaving us.

The daily mail from this place to New Grenada did not make its usual trips from Thursday until Monday on account of the roads' being blocked with snow.

Mrs. R. Stevens, wife of Rev. William Henry Stevens, of Meadow Gap, died on last Saturday of dropsy. She will be buried at this place to-day at 11 o'clock.

Quite a number of our people are complaining of their potatoes, canned fruit etc., being frozen. They could prevent this by putting small oil stoves in their cellars.

It is reported that a certain young man from this place has a turkey trap on the mountain near here, and has caught several turkeys in it. There is a law to stop this and it ought to be enforced.

RUBELSVILLE.

The sledding is excellent in this vicinity and the farmers are all busy sledding coal, lime and lumber.

Richard Colgate and family have departed for their western home. Richard has been a good citizen of this place for several years and will be missed by his many friends.

Orion Stevens and wife started this morning for Mount Morris, Ills., where they will make thir future home.

Miss Della Heck is meeting with success with her school at Oak Grove.

Rev. Ott is holding a protracted meeting at the M. E. church at Waterfall.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns; and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Union National Bank
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Everything Goes.

New Goods arriving almost every day. NO OLD STOCK. Our Grocery department is complete with good things, such as California canned

Apricots, Peaches,

Pears, Cherries, Raisins and Prunes, Eng. Currants, Oranges, Lemons. A fiine line of Glass and Queensware,

Drugs, Notions,

Etc. The people were not disappointed when we advertised as "headquarters" for Christmas Goods.

Trade with us,

You will find our prices right. Soliciting a share of your patronage, we are,

Yours Respectfully,

J. O. HEATON,

AUCTION.

AUCTION.

—o—

The Largest Sale at Auction Ever Held in Pennsylvania.

—o—

Commencing Monday, Feb. 4,

Ending Monday. Feb. 11.

—(o)—

You will have the opportunity of purchasing a complete stock of

Dry Goods and Notions,

Hosiery, Underwear, Shoes, Blankets, Gomfortables, Fancy Goods,

Ladies' Coats and Wraps,

Groceries, Oil Cloth, Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, and other goods too numerous to mention.

SPECIAL: We offer for sale two Horses, three Mules, with Harness, one Top Buggy, one Trotting Buggy, two Delivery Wagons, one 1-horse Wagon, two Steam Engines, one Saw Mill.

TERMS OF SALE: All amounts under $50, cash. All amounts over $50, notes at four months, with interest and approved security.

—(o)—

☞Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods Same as ash.☜

—(o)—

S. E. HENRY,
B. F. ISENBERG.

Thos. S. Johnston, Agt.,

cor. 7th and Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

SECOND WEEK CUT.

To Make Business Hum.

Ladies' First Quality Gum Boots,		$1.50
Misses' Gum Boots,	- -	1.10
Child's " "	- -	1.00
Boys' Extra Heavy Gum Boots,		1.50
Ladies' Gum Shoes,	- -	.32
Misses' " "	- -	.25

bove Goods and Prices at

Opera House Shoe Store,

Huntingdon, Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

D. S. DRAKE,

—DEALER IN—

Telephones, Telegraph Outfits, Burglar Alarms, Electric Door Bells, Speaking Tubes, Medical Batteries and all other Electrical Appliances, Typewriters, Mimeographs and Supplies, Camera outfits, Whitley Exercisers, Dumb-Bells and other Athletic Goods, Bicycles, ricycles, Velocipedes and a full line of Sundries.

ELECTRICAL WORK AND REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

HUNTINGDON, - - PENN'A.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Feb. 13, 1895

LOCAL NOTES.

—Court is in session.

—Election next Tuesday.

—To-morrow will be St. Valentine's day.

—White aprons, 10c and 15c at Mrs. Evans'.

—Cashmere and velvet hoods, 50c. Good felt hats, 35c, at Mrs. Evans'.

—R. C. Yocum was housed up a portion of the past week with rheumatism.

—Fancy yarns of plain gay colors at Mrs. Evans'.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening.

—T. L. Banks and wife, of Ryde, spent a few days of the past week in Mapleton.

—A lot of stamped goods selling cheap. Tidies and splashers very cheap, at Mrs. Evans'.

—For sale—a violin in good condition. Inquire of E. Guy Rex, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—John Green, of Illinois, spent last week with his friends J. G. and A. B. Gillam in Mapleton.

—A local institute will be held at Pine Grove school house in Trough Creek valley next Saturday.

—A. T. Garrett, of Carlisle, spent a few days of last week with his brother John C. Garrett in Mapleton.

—A horse belonging to S. P. Stubbs died last Friday morning. The owner prizedthe animal very highly.

—J. G. Blaine Yocum has been lying in a critical condition during the past two weeks with typhoid fever.

—Hard Coal at Mapleton—three sizes—Pea, Nut and Stove.

H. H. SWOPE.

—B. O'Connor & Sons completed the filling of their ice house this week. They housed heavy ice of good quality.

—To close out the balance of my stock of underwear for ladies and children I will sell them very cheap. MRS. EVNAS.

—Miss Judy Miller has purchased of John G. Gillam the George Numer property on Reservoir street. Consideration $500.

—D. A. Grffith, of Tod township, was looking up his interests in this community Monday night. He is a candidate for sheriff.

—EOR RENT—A store room in Mapleton. Good location. For further particulars address Marshall Yocum, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—County superintendent S. G. Rudy visited the borough schools this morning. While here we were favored with a brief call from him.

—The protracted meeting in the M. E. church was closed last Sunday evening. The meeting in the U. B. church continues in progress.

—A Juniata county man advertises that he is prepared to furnish peach crates. We presume the demand for crates just now exceeds the supply.

—An application for the pardon of Dr. S. M. Brown convicted at September term of court for attempting abortion will be presented to the state board of pardons at its next meeting.

—A new camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America will be instituted at Eagle Foundry, this county, next Monday night. District President, J. E. Giffin, will be in charge of the services.

—Mrs. Emily Thorne, who resides at Toledo, Washington, says she has never been able to procure any medicine for rheumatism that relieves the pain so quickly and effectually as Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and that she has also used it for lame back with great success. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Editor Morrison, of the Newton Hamilton *Watchman*, is spending the cold snap in Florida. Wonder where he got the money. It wouldn't surprise us to hear of somebody being robbed in the vicinity of Newton Hamilton.

—Benjamin Hatfield, of Porter township, has been seriously ill with typhoid pneumonia at the home of his father-in-law, Hon. P. M. Lytle, at Huntingdon, during the past two weeks. The attending physician thinks the chances of recovery are good. We sincerely hope so.

—The semi-annual district convention of the P. O. S. of A., of Huntingdon county will be held at Huntingdon, Friday February 22nd. Each Camp in the county is entitled to three delegates and it is hoped that every Camp will be fully represented.

—Executions aggregating $20,000 were on Monday issued against Jones & Caldwell, furniture dealers of Tyrone. The largest individual claim is for $14,000 in favor of I. C. Caldwell.

—O. W. O. Hardman, Sheriff of Tyler Co., W. Va., appreciates a good thing and does not hesitate to say so. He was almost prostrated with a cold when he procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "It gave me prompt relief. I find it to be an invaluable remedy for coughs and colds." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Parties intending making sale this spring should have their sale bills printed at the ITEM office. Select your date and send your list to this office; your orders will receive prompt attention. A notice will be given in the ITEM until day of sale without additional charge.

—Prof. A. H. List, of Pittsburg, the clebrated vocalist and pianist, will give an entertainment in the M. E. church Monday evening, Feb. 18, under the auspices of the Epworth League. It will without doubt be a rich treat as the gentleman comes with the best of recommendations.

—A Des Moines woman who has been troubled with frequent colds, concluded to try an old remedy in a new way, and accordingly took a tablespoonful (four times the usual dose) of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy just before going to bed. The next morning she found that her cold had almost entirely disappeared. During the day she took a few doses of the remedy (one teaspoonful at a time) and at night again took a tablespoonful before going to bed, and on the following morning awoke free from all symptoms of the cold. Since then she has, on several occasions, used this remedy in like manner, with the same good results, and is much elated over her discovery of so quick a way of curing a cold. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The deep snow and extremely cold weather are having an injurious effect upon all kinds of game. Even hawks which have the reputation of being among the best able of the feathered tribe to take care of themselves are suffering. One stayed around the barn of E. Robley in Brady township recently becoming so weak and tame that it would not fly from passers by. On Monday night of last week it took refuge in the hen house and Tuesday morning William Cree caught it and brought it to town. It died Friday morning. The bird though large was very light in weight and seemed starved.

—Dr. James T. Mahon, one of Lewistown's best physicians, died on Friday evening last February 1st after a lingering illness. Dr. Mahon practiced medicine in Lewistown for ten years past, previous to that time being located at Newton Hamilton. He was railroad physician for several years, and a member of the board of pension examiners. He was a Past Master of the Masonic Lodge and a member of the Chapter, and the Masons had charge of the funeral ceremonies. He was assistant surgeon in the 187th regiment, P. V., a member of Col. Hulings Post, G. A. R., and that organization attended his funeral in a body. The funeral occured on Monday afternoon and was largely attended by sympathizing friends. Dr. Mahon was a skilled physician and a genial and courteous gentleman and was universally esteemed. A wife survives him.—*Democrat and Sentinel.*

—On Thursday night last United States Secret Service Detective M. F. Grffith arrested John W. Hoopengardner, of Buck valley, Fulton county, on a charge of counterfeiting. The detective and two deputies drove fifteen miles over the mountain from Hancock, Md., to make the arrest. They reached Hoopengardner's house at 11 o'clock at night. They were informed that their man was not at home. One of the deputies noticed fresh tracks in the snow and followed them, and soon caught up with Hoopengardner, who refused to surrender. The deputy shot the man in the fleshy part of the right leg and he gave up. Hoopengardner had jumped from the second story window when the party approached the house. He said that he was afraid of White Caps, who had visited him before. Mr. Griffin removed the bullet from the prisoner. The detective had his ears frozen on the trip.

A Card.

To the voters of Union township:

It having been reported for election purposes throughout Union township that I did not pay over to the school board of said township one dollar and fifty cents for cleaning Railroad school house after the November election, I desire to say to all parties interested that I did pay same to Joseph Grove, director, and hold his receipt for amount. D. M. COWHER.

Destitution in Nebraska.

A subscriber in Kearney county, Nebraska, where great destitution prevails, sends us the following summary of the reports of the township committees made to the County Central Relief committee:

"At this date (February 1st) there are in Kearney county in need of immediate relief, 321 families having 1605 persons, of which 267 families are in need of fuel, 270 in need of food and 129 in need of clothing, some of whom need everything. The same canvassing committees report the names of 587 farmers who are now destitute of feed and seed, and unable to buy it; of whom 302 are in need of hay, 525 in need of corn and other grain to feed their teams to enable them to put in their crops; and who represent, if aided, they intend to plant to corn 30,441 acres, to wheat 6,411, and to oats 10,908 acres, many of whom must be furnished seed as well as feed. Barley, potatoes and garden seed, are also asked for by those listed, and by others who refused to be listed."

The Blizzard.

A blizzard struck Uncle Sam's domain with great force last Thursday evening. Throughout Pennsylvania it was particularly severe. Railroad travel was practically suspended Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Monday morning trains commenced running with their accustomed regularity. During all this time the thermometer kept close to or below the zero mark and in this respect the blizzard was much more severe than that of March 12–15, 1888. Locally the people all through the surrounding country suffered great inconvenience. In Trough Creek valley the farmers turned out en masse and by Monday evening had the main road opened and the mail went through yesterday. In Smith valley the dritt was much higher than the fences and nature will have to assist in opening the road. In Hare's valley the road was not so badly drifted. The Cassville stage reached Mapleton Monday via Hare's valley.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Tours to "The Golden Gate."

Apart from the rare pleasure of visiting new places and witnessing novel scenes, the Pennsylvania Railroad company's tours to California will prove better educators than any number of lectures or books on travel. The immense scope of territory traversed will expand the ideas of all tourists, indelibly impress upon their minds enlarged views of this mighty Union and its vast possersisns and they will return to their homes prouder than ever of the great land whose borders are protected by the Stars and Sripes.

These tours have been arranged under the company's renowned personally-conducted tourist system, and magnificent Pullman trains will leave New York and Philadelphia on February 20 and March 20, 1895.

Detailed itinerary will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Staeet Station, Philadelphia.

School Reports.

Following is the report of Railroad school, Union township, for fourth month ending February 11, 1895.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Whole attendance	26	12	38
Average "	20	10	30
Per cent. of "	77	84	81

Those missing no time: Clarence Coder, Elba Coder, Will Barkley, Kirby Barkley, Harry Clemens, Jno. Patterson, Alice Werts, Rillie Skipper, Olive Coder. Visitors: Miss Ella Anderson, Michael S. Bowman, Supt. S. G. Rudy.

R. A. RAMSEY, Teacher.

Report of Cherry Grove School, Cass township, for month ending January 30: Whole number in attendance during month, males 16, females 12; average attendance, males 11, females 10; per cent. of attendance during month, males 78, females 87. Those who atteuded every day during month: Ira Corbin, Eunice Corbin, Annie Corbin, George Greenland, Emma Corbin: Those who have missed but one day: Leidy Harbaugh, Annie Hoover, Nettie B. Wright, Estella Corbin, Flora Greenland. Visitors during month 64.

NORA B. STEIN, Teacher.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on B. O'Connor & Sons and get a trial botte, free. Send your name to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sampe box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing.

Washington D. C., Special Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

There is probably no place that offers so much in the way of sight-seeing and other things of general interest as Washington, D. C. Apart from being the Nation's Capital, the magnificent Goverment Buildings, beautifully planned public parks, and the country through which one passes in journeying to Washington would make the trip an ideal one.

With the object in view of allowing every one to visit Washington at a very reasonable outlay the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for four special excursions to that city on January 16, February 21, March 21, and April 11, 1895. Excursion tickets, good within ten days, and permitting of stop-over in Baltimore in either direction within limit, will be sold at rates quoted below, good for use on dates above named on all trains except the Pennsylvania Limited, Special train of parlor and day coaches will be run on the following schedule:—

	Train leaves.		Rate.
Pittsburg	8.05	A. M.	$9 00
Johnstown	10.22	"	7 35
Altoona	12.05	P. M.	7 35
Tyrone	12.27	"	7 25
Huntingdon	12.55	"	6 65
Mt. Union	1.15	"	6 30
McVeytown	1.35	"	5 95
Washington	arrive 7.45		

Passengers from branch points desiring to take the special train will use the following trains:—

Southwest Branch, Train No. 101, to Greensburg; Indiana Branch; Indiana Accommodation No. 82, to Blairsville Intersection; Martinsburg and Hollidasyburg, Accommodation Train No. 412, to Altoona; from Bedford, Train No. 4, to Huntingdon. Return coupons good on any regular train within the limit, except the Pennsylvania Limited.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket Office, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

Silver Lake Quartett Coming.

This superb organization without a rival in the musical world, will give one of their delightful entertainments in the Huntingdon opera house, Saturday evening, Feb. 23. Thousands of testimonials could be given of their rare ability but the one the people of Huntingdon and vicinity are most interested in is the fact that on their visit to Huntingdon in last November, eight hundred persons were more than delighted. They will all hear them again.

Times too hard, did you say? Well, if you will look at the prices of admission you will not think so. Here they are: Gallery, 15 cents; parquet circle, 25 cents; front half of parquet, 50 cents; rear half of parquet, 35 cents: Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert begins at 8. The chart for reserved seats will be in my possession until Saturday morning, Feb. 23, when it will be found in the opera house drug store. If persons living in adjacent towns desire to attend and will notify me to that effect, arrangements will be made to have trains stop for their accomodation.

Sale Register.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, Mrs. Charity Shoop and J. Simpson Shoop, adm'rs. of John Shoop, dec'd., will offer on the premises in Hare's valley, 1 horse, 1 mule, 9 head of cattle, 2-horse wagon, spring wagons, buggy, sleigh, sled, hay rake, plows, cultivator, threshing machine, fanning mill, hay, wheat, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, carpenters' tools, stove, etc. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, March 7, 1895, Louisa P. Bowman, administratrix of the estate of Peter Bowman, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises 2½ miles from Cassville, the following: 27 head of cattle, Osborne reaper, gears, plows, harrow, cultivater, wheelbarrow, threshing machine, 100 bushels of rye, 150 bushels of wheat, 75 bushels of oats, 400 bushels of corn, 20 tons hay, etc. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Cut This Out

And use it as a reference. The names of all the first-class rubber manufacturers.

The American, Boston, Candee, Colohester, Goodyear glove, Goodyear metalic, Union India Rubber Co., Lambertville, Lycoming Marvel, Meyers New Brunswick, New Jersey and Woonsocket.

This is to protect the trade from inferior goods sold as first quality.

YOCUM'S SHOE STORE.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfecty free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetabe. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

We are now in our new quarters with every facility for promptly supplying the wants of our customers. Our stock is fresh and cleah and new goods are arriving almost daily. We are taking advantage of the lowest market value of goods and shall give our customers the benefit of the best prices. Come and see us. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

THE QUEEN ABDICATES.

Liliuokalani at Last Acknowledges the Republic of Hawaii.

MANY CONSPIRATORS ON TRIAL.

Text of the Document Sent by Her to President Dole of Hawaii—Details of the Arrests—Facts Brought Out on the Trials—Rudolph Spreckels, of San Francisco, Implicated in the Conspiracy.

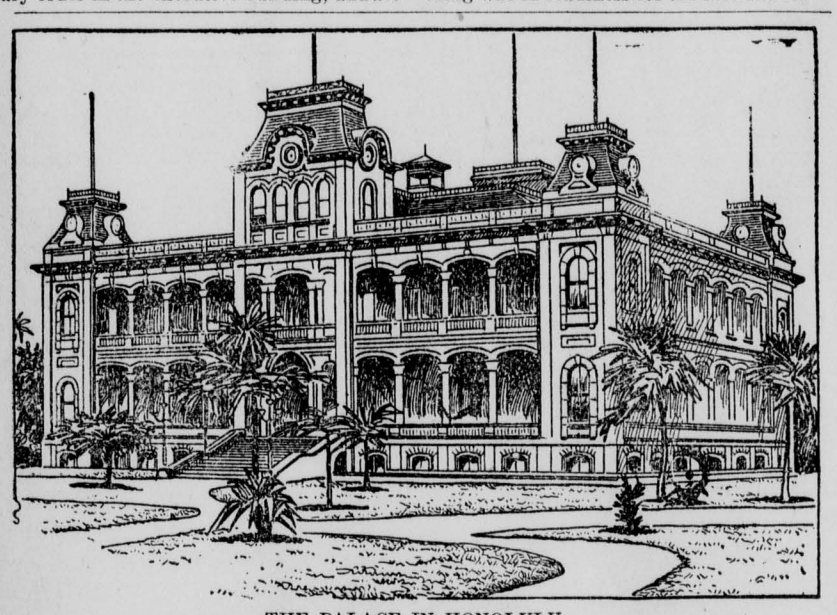
Queen Liliuokalani has abdicated in favor of the Republic of Hawaii. The document was drawn up by A. S. Hartwell, at the request of the Queen, and was presented to President Dole. The document, according to the wording, was executed freely and voluntarily. It was addressed to the President and goes on to say:

"After full and free consultation with my personal friends and with my legal advisers, both before and since my detention by military order in the executive building, and acting in conformity to their advice and also upon my own free volition, and in pursuance of my unalterable belief and understanding of my duty to the people of Hawaii, and to their highest and best interests, and also for the sake of those misguided Hawaiians and others who have recently engaged in rebellion against the republic, and in an attempt to restore me to the position of Queen which I held prior to the 17th day of January, 1893, and without any claim that I shall become entitled by reason of anything that I may now say or do to any other or different treatment or consideration at the hands of the Government than I otherwise could and might legally receive, I now desire to express and make known, and do hereby express and make known to yourself, as the only lawful and recognized head of the Government, and to all the people of the Hawaiian Islands, whether or not they have yet become citizens of the republic, or have been adherents of the late monarchy, and also to all diplomatic and other foreign representatives in the Hawaiian Islands, to all of whom I respectfully request you to cause this statement and action of mine to be made known as soon as may be, as follows, viz:

"In order to avoid any possibility of doubt or misunderstanding on the subject, although I do not think that any doubt or misunderstanding is either proper or possible, I do hereby fully and unequivocally admit and declare the Government of the Republic of Hawaii as the only lawful Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and that the late Hawaiian monarchy is finally and forever ended and no longer of any legal or actual validity, for force or effect whatsoever, and I do hereby forever absolve all persons whomsoever, whether in the Hawaiian Islands or elsewhere, from all and every manner of allegiance or official obligation or duty to me and my heirs and successors forever, and I hereby declare to all such persons in the Hawaiian Islands that I consider them as bound in duty and honor henceforth to support and sustain the Government of Hawaii."

The ex-Queen made a plea for Hawaiians and others who took part in the rebellion. She hoped that executive clemency will be exercised in their cases, and expressed a desire to live in absolute privacy henceforth. The document includes a copy of the oath of allegiance taken by her and closes:

"I have caused the foregoing statement to be prepared and drawn, and have signed my name without having received the slightest suggestion from the President of Hawaii concerning the same or any part thereof, or concerning any action or course of my own in the premises."



THE PALACE IN HONOLULU.

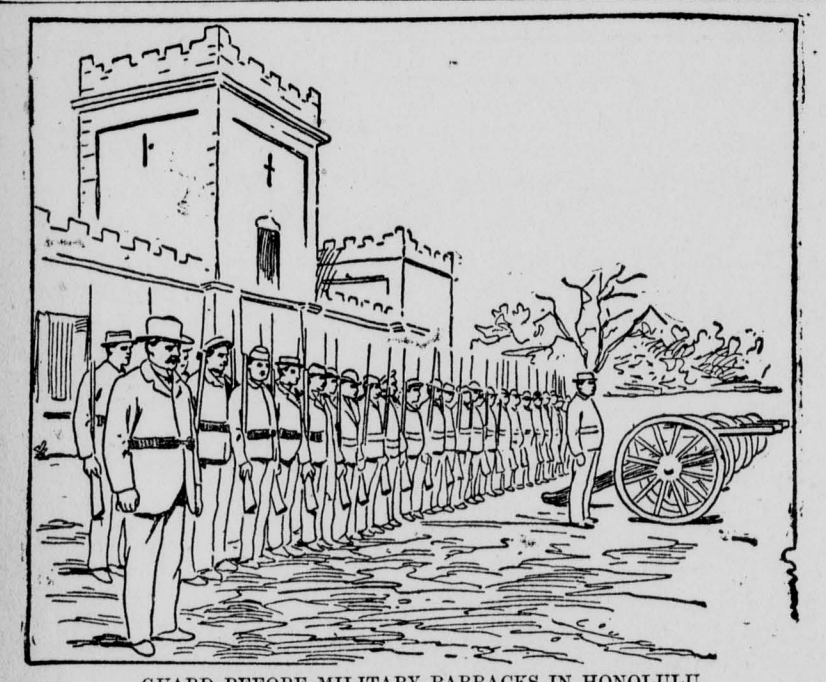
THE MOVEMENT NOT UNEXPECTED.

Some Regarded It as a Ruse to Secure Clemency.

The Ex-Queen's abdication was not unexpected. In many quarters it is looked upon as a ruse to secure clemency when she appears before the military court now sitting. It is not generally considered that she is sincere in making the protestation. Since the last advices, evidence of a very damaging character has been piled around her.

She was arrested on a military warrant on the 16th instant. No protest was made when the papers were served on her, and without delay she was escorted to the executive building and confined in a room where she now remains under guard. On the evening of the day of arrest her house was searched, with the result of finding the largest amount of arms and ammunition at one time since the present trouble began. The munitions of war consisted of thirty-four rifles, eleven pistols, several swords, a large amount of cartridges, and twenty-one dynamite bombs. The discovery of the small arsenal caused a great deal of indignation among all classes, and proved conclusively that the Queen was in league with the rebels.

The following day the premises were searched again, and a number of damaging papers were found. They showed that Liliuokalani felt certain of restoration, and had gone so far as to have a new Cabinet made out. It was to be composed as follows: Robert W. Wilcox, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Samuel Nowlein, Minister of the Interior; Charles T. Gulick, Minister of Finance, and C. W. Ashford, Attorney-General. As Associate Justices she named Antone Rosa and V. V. Ashford. W. H. Rickard was to be Marshal. Governors for the different islands were selected. A new Constitution was prepared by Charles T. Gulick. In fact, everything was in readiness for the restoration.



GUARD BEFORE MILITARY BARRACKS IN HONOLULU.

Arrests for treason and conspiracy have been numerous. In all, there are about 350 men under lock and key. This number includes the prisoners of war.

It is thought that the Government has under arrest nearly all who took part in the rebellion. The last of the leaders to surrender was Lot Lane. He is half white, and was considered a dangerous adversary. He gave himself up on the 17th, after wandering about the mountains for five days.

A MILITARY COURT.

First in the History of the Hawaiian Islands Convened to Try the Conspirators.

On the 21st the first military court in the history of the Hawaiian Islands was convened. It was composed as follows: Colonel Wm. A. Whiting, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Fisher, Captains C. W. Zeigler, J. M. Camara, Jr., J. W. Pratt, W. C. Wilder, Jr., Lieutenant Jones, and Captain William A. Kinney as Judge Advocate. The court was called and named by President Dole, who was of the opinion that under the present circumstances, better and quicker results would be obtained than if the matter were left to the civil courts. A large crowd was in attendance, among the auditors being the United States Minister Willis and British Commissioner Hawes. After deliberation, the court decided to allow the prisoner's counsel.

In most of the cases Paul Neumann was named as one of the counsel. The following day, Robert Wilcox, W. C. Lane, James Lane, Samuel Nowlein, Carl Wideman, William Creig, Henry Bertellman, and Louis Marshal were arraigned on a charge of open rebellion. Wilcox, Bertellman, and Nowlein, the three leaders, all pleaded guilty. The others refused to plead, on the advice of counsel, and a plea of not guilty was entered against their names. Paul Neumann objected to the jurisdiction of the court, claiming that under the proclamation of martial law the general authority of the courts of the republic created by the Constitution continued, and they had sole authority to try persons accused of offences such as specified in the charges before the commission. The court overruled the objection, and the trial proceeded from day to day.

A great deal of important testimony was secured from Nowlein and Bertellman, who turned State's evidence to save their necks.

The murderer of Charles L. Carter has been found. He is a half white carpenter named Thomas Poole. He admitted to a native rebel that he did the shooting.

When Wilcox took the stand he told his story in a straightforward manner. He claimed that he knew nothing of the threatened outbreak until one week before it began. He said that there were not more than 300 men at Diamond Head Sunday evening, when the first shot of the rebellion was fired.

The trial of the leaders was concluded on the 20th. The finding of the court had not been made public when the last ship sailed. A member of the court was quoted as saying that if the death penalty was imposed, the executions would take place quietly, and the public would not be informed until they were over. The profound secrecy with which affairs were conducted led many citizens to believe that the offenders will be dealt with in a lenient manner. In consequence of this theory members of the citizen's guard met and signed a petition to President Dole to be firm and punish the rebels as they deserve.

On the 21st Charles T. Gulick, W. H. Richard, T. B. Walker and W. T. Seward were arraigned on a charge of treason. Walker was the only one who pleaded guilty. It was generally supposed that Seward purchased the arms and ammunition for the rebels during his recent visit to San Francisco. It was proved in court that he hired a native to remain on a small island on the west side of Oahu to watch for a vessel that was expected from California. The schooner was a sealer named W. C. Wehlborn, belonging in San Francisco. The vessel was sighted on December 19. The arms and ammunition were placed on board the steamer Waimanalo, an island vessel. They were afterwards landed on Diamond Head. Captain Davies, master of the steamer, admitted all this, and said he was approached first by W. H. Rickard, who engaged him to intercept the sealer and secure the arms. He was promised $10,000 for doing so. He received $20 of the amount mentioned.

John Cummings, formerly a Cabinet Minister, and under arrest for conspiracy, stated that he was told by Seward that he had received a letter from the Queen telling him to go to San Francisco, where he would be furnished with funds by Rudolph Spreckels with which to purchase arms. A friend of Spreckels, named Willis, was also implicated in the transaction.

Samuel Nowlein told of freequent meetings held at Gulick's residence, at which plans were discussed be himself, Gulick, Rickard and Seward. The rebellion was planned for five months. The new Constitution was completed about Christmas. The rebels had a martial law proclamation all ready. Nowlein said that many foreigners had agreed to help him, but they failed to appear in the field.

Charles T. Gulick presented a written statement to the court in which he denied everything but the drafting of the Constitution.

On the 24th a number of natives were tried on a charge of treason. They were on the field of battle. A fourth batch of prisoners were tried on the following day. Evidence against them was conclusive. John Bowler was tried on the 29th on a charge of misprision of treason. V. V. Ashford is now on trial on the same charge.

It was estimated that the commission would be in session for at least two weeks longer, as there were a large number of prisoners to be disposed of. Martial law gave validity to the verdicts of the courts.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Her Renunciation Will Not Exempt Her From Liability to Punishment.

The Government has issued a copy of its answer to the ex-Queen. It reads as follows:

"EXECUTIVE BUILDING, HONOLULU,
January 29, 1895.

"Madame—The document executed by you purporting to contain your abdication and renunciation of all the sovereign rights heretofore claimed by you has been delivered in our behalf to the President. As you were under arrest at the time this instrument was signed, it is desired before accepting and placing the same on file to make clear to you, Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis, in order that no misunderstanding may hereafter arise, the views of the Government in the matter:

"(1.) The execution of this document cannot be taken to exempt you in the slightest degree from personal and individual liability for such complicity as the investigation and trial may show that you had in the late conspiracy against the Government and the consequent loss of life, which position is recognized by you in your letter.

"(2.) It cannot be conceded that such rights and claims as you voluntarily relinquish have had any legal existence since January 24, 1893, when by your public announcement you no longer considered yourself bound by the fundamental law of the land under which you took office."

A Suggestion of Banishment.

Minister Thurston, resident at Washington, was entirely non-committal in regard to the probable course of events in Honolulu. He was curious to know what the sentiment of the people of this country would be in case the Hawaiian Government decided to banish Mrs. Dominis.

From inside sources it was learned that the Cabinet has decided to try Mrs. Dominis for treason, and that her trial will be concluded in a fortnight. Although she will be convicted of treason, it is thought her abdication will mitigate the sentence, which will probably be banishment to Tahiti or some other South Pacific island.

Called an "English Rebellion."

Of the fifty foreigners under arrest in Hawaii, seventy-five per cent. are English. In fact, the number of English leaders and sympathizers has caused this revolt to be called the "English rebellion."

All of the important rebels in the field and most of their white accomplices and instigators have now been arrested. Up to January 19 310 persons were held prisoners by the Government on account of the rebellion. Of the rebels taken from the field four were foreigners and 125 natives. Of accomplices thirty-nine were foreigners and 111 natives.

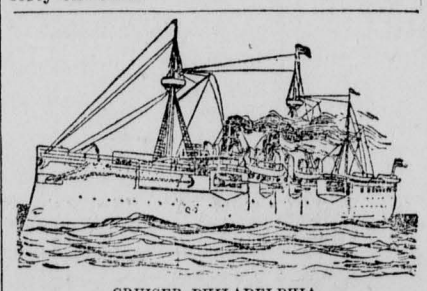
The Hawaiian Government's Army.

A roster of the army of Hawaii shows 13 staff officers and 310 non-commissioned officers and privates. There is in addition a company of 54 sharpshooters. The roster of the citizens' guard shows 719 men in sixteen squads. During the insurrection, besides 150 police and special police, between 300 and 400 persons belonging to no organization rendered service, making in all 1500 men under arms in support of the Government.

THE PHILADELPHIA'S TRIP.

The Australia Beat Her Two Days, Though the Philadelphia Had One Day's Start.

The steamer Australia arrived at Honolulu nearly forty-eight hours ahead of the cruiser Philadelphia, although the latter had a start of about twenty-four hours. The Philadelphia's coal consumption averaged 110 tons a day, while the Australia made its time on forty-one tons.



CRUISER PHILADELPHIA.

A letter from an officer of the Philadelphia declares that the starboard engine gave out on the voyage, thus causing delay. The engineer of the steamer Australia said he could learn of no mishap to the machinery. Hence he thinks the vessel is simply slow. She was sent to Hawaii to protect American interests.

THREE STARS FOR SCHOFIELD.

The Grade of Lieutenant-General Revived in Order to Promote Him.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Outhwaite, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, called up the bill passed by the Senate reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General, to be conferred upon Major-General Schofield. As amended by the committee, the bill made the rank permanent, but as the amendment evoked considerable opposition it was withdrawn, and the bill was passed as it came from the Senate. It was sent to the President and was signed by him at once.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

The promotion of Major-General Schofield will make a vacancy in the list of major-generals, which, by law, must always be kept up to its quota of three officers, and which will be filled by the appointment of Brigadier-General T. M. Ruger.

A SURPLUS OF $22,000,000.

Secretary Carlisle's Official Estimate of the Revenues for 1895.

Secretary Carlisle submitted a letter of information to the United States Senate which dissipates the gloomy foreholdings as to a lack of revenue to carry on the Government. It is in response to a resolution of inquiry adopted when Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, urged the seriously crippled condition of the Treasury. Mr. Carlisle's letter is brief and to the point, and estimates that the revenues for the current year will exceed expenditures $22,563,023. The text of the letter is as follows:

"In reply to Senate resolution of January 28, 1895, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what is the estimated deficiency in the revenues of the Government to pay current expenses between the 31st day of December, 1894, and the 31st day of December, 1895, and if the $153,337,579.99 cash balance in the Treasury on the 31st day of December, 1894, will be sufficient to meet such deficency, I have the honor to state that from estimates made upon the basis of laws now in force, it is believed that for the twelve months ending December 31, 1895, the revenues of the Government from all sources will exceed ordinary expenditures by $22,563,023. Respectfully.

"J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary."

BODIES FROM THE ELBE.

That of a Passenger and Some Mail-Bags Recovered---Number of Lost.

The fishing smack Verena has landed at Lowestoft, England, the body of Frederick Ernst, of Magdeburg, Prussia, one of the drowned passengers of the Elbe, and some mail-bags, one of which was marked "Stockholm." The body of Ernst presented a shocking appearance, with its hands clenched across the chest and the month wide open. It was found forty-five miles southeast of this Lowestoft.

A Dunkirk (Scotland) telegram says that the master of a Danish steamer that has arrived at that port reports that he saw a number of bodies with life belts on them floating off the Dutch Banks.

The number of persons drowned through the foundering of the Elbe, according to the official statement of the North German-Lloyd Steamship Company is 335. The crew numbered 155 persons, including four postmen and two pilots; of this number fifteen were saved. In the saloon cabins there were forty-nine passengers, of whom four were saved. The steerage contained 151 passengers, of which number only one was saved.

BANK ROBBERS MAKE A HAUL.

They Blow Up the Vault and Get Away With the Cash and Securities.

Five masked men entered the town of Milan, Ohio, and at 4 o'clock a. m. blew open the vault in the Lockwood Bank. The explosion was so great that it wrecked the building in which the bank was located and awakened the entire population. The citizens poured into the streets in time to see the thieves drive off in a buggy toward Sandusky. They took some $15,000 in cash, $10,000 in Government, Nickel Plate, and Sandusky, Milan and Norwalk Electric Railroad bonds. Cashier Stoddard heard the explosion, and rushing out with his gun he was confronted by three of the burglars, who told him to stand off and fired at him. Stoddard returned the fire, but apparently without effect.

The police of Sandusky arrested two men on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of the Milan Bank.

THREE WERE KILLED.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion at Mashapaug Pond, Providence, R. I.

A boiler exploded at Mashapaug Pond, Providence, R. I. Three were blown to pieces. Patrick Hehir, fifty years old, and his cousin, John Hehir, thirty-five years old, and Michael Dary, twenty-one, were killed and sixteen others injured.

The explosion took place at Earl Carpenter & Sons' ice houses at Mashapaug Pond at 8.20 a. m. Patrick Hehir leaves a wife and nine children and his relative leaves a wife and three children.

At the time there were 100 men standing about the engine house waiting for orders to begin harvesting. Mertie Cross and John Nelson, the fireman and engineer, got instructions to start the engine, and they did so.

The boiler, which had been in use since 1865, was filled with water and the gauge indicated sixty-two pounds pressure.

The Retirement of Judge Jackson.

The Senate Judiciary Committee decided to report favorably the bill for the retirement of Associate Judge Jackson, of the United States Supreme Court, amending it by striking out the proviso that he shall retire within ten days after the act is passed.

Too Cold to Fight.

Japanese naval operations against Wei-Hai-Wei were suspended, the cold and the condition of the weather on the coast rendering it impossible to continue them.

Apples and quinces stewed together make a palatable dish. It has long been a sort of gastronomic fad in New England.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The project of the Nicaragua Canal has been debated in the U. S. Senate very vigorously. One thing should be remembered about that climate; it is death to almost every foreigner who goes there, and laborers especially succumb. It is said that the Panama Railroad cost a life for every tie. What an idea of pains and aches is in this sentence. It is mostly due to carelessness. Every laborer provided with St. Jacobs Oil would be armed against these troubles. Men's muscles there are cramped with rheumatic pain and they ache all over. That's just the condition where this sovereign remedy can do its best work. The fearful malady is very much like the break-bone fever in certain parts of America.

In a cubic meter of limestone Orbigny found 3,000,000,000 sea shells.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

One very common species of ocean infusoria is shaped like a bell.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
{SEAL} *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo. O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

With Emphasis

we say that Ripans Tabules, the best and standard remedy for stomach and liver troubles, will cure your headache or bilious attack. One tabule gives relief.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., 1$.

CHECK Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

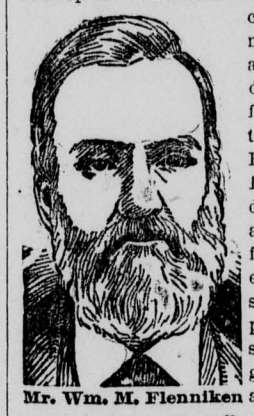
Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—MRS. W. PICKERT, Van Siclen and Blake Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 26, 1894.

Impure Blood---Eczema

Intense Itching & Burning

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured and Gave Sound Relief.

"I was troubled for months with a breaking out on my skin. I suffered terribly at night and had to cut my finger nails short to keep me from scratching. Three physicians did not help my case. I had about given up in despair when a friend advised me to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seemed as if every dose helped me and after I had taken a few bottles I was entirely well and a sound man again. I proved Hood's Sarsaparilla to be a good blood purifier and I gladly recommend it to every sufferer." WILLIAM H. FLENNIKEN, Carmichaels, Pennsylvania.



Mr. Wm. M. Flenniken

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be Sure to get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills Easy to try, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war 15 adjudicating claims atty since.

★ WORLD'S-FAIR ★
! HIGHEST AWARD !

"SUPERIOR NUTRITION—THE LIFE."

IMPERIAL GRANUM

THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD

Has justly acquired the reputation of being
The Salvator for
INVALIDS
and The-Aged.
AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT for the GROWTH and PROTECTION of INFANTS and
CHILDREN
A superior nutritive in continued Fevers,
And a reliable remedial agent in all gastric and enteric diseases;
often in instances of consultation over patients whose digestive organs were reduced to such a low and sensitive condition **that the IMPERIAL GRANUM was the only nourishment the stomach would tolerate when LIFE seemed depending on its retention;—**
And as a FOOD it would be difficult to conceive of anything more palatable.
Sold by DRUGGISTS. Shipping Depot, JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

BLIZZARD EAST AND WEST

All Sections of the Country Suffered by Snowstorms.

A REGULAR WINTER CYCLONE.

It Spread North, East, South and West—Rivers and Harbors Choked With Ice and Navigation Impeded—People Frozen to Death in Various Places—Ice Gorge in the Ohio.

Despatches from all parts of the United States showed that the intense cold, from which New York City and the East suffered, was widespread. In many places raging blizzards, the worst experienced in years, developed, and the suffering caused was intense. Trains to all the large cities ran ten and fifteen hours behind time, and a large number of towns were storm bound, and business was practically suspended. On several railroads, notably the Union Pacific, trains were stalled, owing to great snow drifts.

Numerous deaths from exposure, especially in the West, were reported. Serious trouble has been caused in Ohio and other localities where natural gas is generally used by the diminution in the supply of that fuel and the impossibility of securing an adequate supply of coal on short notice. From all the large centres of population news came of the most intense suffering among the poor. The ordinary bureaus for the relief of the destitute were practically paralyzed by the unprecedented demands made upon them.

In the northern part of New York State the thermometer fell to an unusually low point, reaching 34 degrees below zero at the Thousand Islands and Alexandria Bay, 26 to 30 below in St. Lawrence County, and 10 to 15 below in Watertown and vicinity. Some of the cities of the State set idle mechanics to breaking stone to prevent widespread starvation.

In New England the thermometer ranged from two to thirty-five degrees below. New London (Conn.) Harbor is frozen to the mouth of the Thames River for the first time in twenty years, and at Portsmouth, N. H., the Piscataqua River is also frozen, a thing which has not occurred since January, 1857.

The blizzard struck Chicago before it was expected, and early in the morning the thermometer registered several degrees below zero and continued its downward course all day, reaching ten degrees below late in the afternoon. The wind blew from forty to sixty miles an hour, and a fine snow which fell obstructed street car traffic. In St. Louis, at nine o'clock, it was seven degrees below and the thermometer fell all day. In Milwaukee the day started in with the mercury at eight degrees below zero and a four inch snow fell.

The South and Southwest had their full share of the blizzard, Texas and Arkansas being the worst sufferers. In Texas the wind blew at the rate of fifty miles an hour and the thermometer fell below zero. Thousands of cattle died of exposure. In Little Rock, Ark., the coldest weather on record there was experienced, the mercury registering three degrees below, and in Memphis, Tenn., the zero mark was reached.

Eastern Colorado reported a blizzard with great suffering among destitute on isolated farms. The thermometer was below zero for two days.

Throughout Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware a fierce snow prevailed. At midnight the wind shifted to the northwest and the snow ceased. The thermometer was near zero.

Blinding snow storms raged all along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver Railway. Snow which fell in Northern Texas eleven days before was still upon the ground. A howling blizzard, with the wind blowing fifty miles an hour, prevailed throughout Northern Texas.

The blizzard is the worst storm Oklahoma Territory has experienced in twenty years. The thermometers register from ten degrees to fifteen degrees below zero.

A cold wave struck Atlanta, Ga., and the the thermometer fell from forty degrees to six degrees. A blinding snow fell.

Washington City had a heavy snow storm. The thermometer registered five degrees above zero, The Potomac is frozen.

At Jeffersonville, Ind., the ice in the Ohio stopped, forming a gorge sixty miles long.

SPRINGER'S BILL KILLED.

No Further Hope for Financial Legislation by This Congress.

President Cleveland's revised plan of currency reform was rejected by the House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote, leaving the Administration at liberty to announce a new sale of bonds.

It was nearly noon when the House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Springer bill authorizing the sale of $500,000,000 of gold bonds to maintain the gold reserve and to retire the greenbacks. The pending question was Mr. Bland's appeal from the ruling of Chairman Richardson that his substitute was not in order. On a vote by tellers the decision of the Chair was sustained—130 to 52.

When it came to considering the substitutes pending, the Speaker ordered a vote to be taken first on that offered by Mr. Reed, which authorizes the issue of two-year three per cent. certificates of indebtedness to meet current deficiencies in the revenue and bonds to cover the deficiency in the gold reserve.

The vote on Mr. Reed's substitute resulted: Yeas, 109; nays, 187; present and not voting, 2. This was nearly a party vote. Messrs. Cannon (Cal.), Crain (Texas), Davey (La.), Geary (Cal.), Griffith (Mich.), Lawson (Ga.), Pendleton (Texas) and Shell (S. C.), Democrats, voted with the Republicans for the substitute. The Populists voted with the Democrats against it.

The vote then recurred on the engrossment and third reading of the Springer bill as amended in the Committee of the Whole, which, on a division, the House refused to order by the decisive vote of 97 ayes to 159 nays. The announcement of this vote was received with applause by the opponents of the bill, in the midst of which Mr. Springer was seen rather than heard demanding a vote by yeas and nays. This was ordered, and resulted: Yeas, 135; nays, 162; present and not voting, 4.

Mr. Springer, having changed his vote for that purpose, moved to reconsider the vote, and that motion, on motion of Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.), was laid on the table, yeas 135, nays 123, which finally disposed of the matter.

Russia to Aid Agriculturists.

With a view to remedying the present stagnation in the grain market, the Russian Government has sanctioned the purchase of rye and wheat, on behalf of the State, direct from the growers. The grain will be used for feeding the army and sold to the populace. Sales to private persons, however, are to be limited as to quantity, and the grain will only be disposed of at bullish rates.

FACED DEATH FOR HOURS.

Only Two of Schooner Place's Crew of Nine Were Saved.

Two sailors, speechless from exhaustion, stiffened with cold, and all but dead with the sufferings of a forty-hour fight for life in the rigging of the schooner which went ashore near Patchogue, Long Island, in the great gale, were rescued at midnight by the life-saving crew of the Lone Hill station.

Six of their shipmates died one by one under their eyes, either dropping into the ice-filled surf or freezing to death lashed to the rigging. The survivors are William Stevens and S. J. Nelson. Their rescue puts eleven lives saved from the storm to the credit of the Lone Hill crew.

For a long time after their rescue the two sailors were unable to speak even enough to tell the name of their ill-fated craft. Stevens was the first to revive, and his story of the wreck and of the cruel struggle against cold and exhaustion, during those long hours, with life and safety literally within their grasp, though they had not the strength to avail themselves of it; with their comrades dying one by one beside them, and finally of the horror of the two dead bodies swinging from the lashings which had been the hope of the living men, and threatening to knock the wretched survivors into the sea, is such a record as is seldom found in the annals of the sea.

The wrecked vessel was the three-masted schooner Louis V. Place, from Baltimore to New York, laden with coal, with a Captain and crew of seven men. Of these the following are dead:

Captain William H. Squires, Bridgehampton, L. I., fifty-five years old, married; leaves a wife and two children; —— Jaiby, mate, Norway, forty-four years old, unmarried; Charles Allen, engineer, Providence, twenty-eight years old, unmarried; Charles Morrison, cook; Gus Oelson, seaman, Swedish, twenty-eight years old; Fritz Oscar Ward, seaman, Norway, twenty-one years old, unmarried.

BODIES ON THE WRECK.

Loss of the Schooner T. P. Dixon Off Martha's Vineyard, and the Crew.

Some time during the late storm the wreck of a schooner, evidently engaged in the lime trade, came ashore at Paul's Point, on the northern shore of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Her mainmast was standing, with sails hanging alongside, and on top of her house were three dead bodies lashed to the skylight.

The name of the vessel had been defaced by the storm, but as soon as the ice was removed from the dead bodies one of them was recognized as Captain Joseph Boswick, which proved the schooner to be the T. P. Dixon, formerly of New York, but lately hailing from Rockland, Me. One of the other bodies was recognized as that of the mate, Martin Lee. The third body could not be recognized.

The captain was warmly dressed, which would indicate that he was on deck at the time of the disaster. The mate was in his stockings. There was a dead dog beside the bodies on the house. The belief is that in trying to enter Vineyard Sound she struck on Sow and Pigs reef or Devil's Bridge. The Dixon was of 130 tons register, and was built in 1887.

ROBBED ON A BRIDGE.

Two Thugs Get $2000, Escape in a Sleigh and Then Take to the Woods.

A daring robbery was committed at 10 a. m. on the iron bridge between Derby, Conn., and Shelton. M. H. Spaulding, thirty years old, a clerk in the office of R. & H. Adams, cotton goods manufacturers, of Derby and Paterson, N. J., was robbed of $2000, the week's pay-roll, which he had just drawn from the Birmingham National Bank and was carrying to the office of the concern.

Spaulding had reached the west end of the bridge when he was knocked down by a severe blow on the head. Then a man jumped from a passing sleigh, grabbed the bag containing the $2000, and sprang into the sleigh, followed by the man who had struck Spaulding. They drove off at a rapid rate in the direction of Stratford, but after going a mile and a half abandoned the sleigh and took to the woods. The team had been hired at I. E. Alling's livery stable in Derby at 9 a. m.

Women Sold Into Temporary Slavery.

At Georgetown, Ky., two colored women, Sara Jackson and Bettie Fishback, were sold at auction a few days ago. They were convicted of vagrancy in the Circuit Court and ordered to be sold into slavery for six months. The sale took place in front of the Court House. Deputy Sheriff Shuff was the auctioneer, and the sale attracted a large crowd. The women were bought by two colored men, Henry Jackson and Richard Coleman, and brought $1.05 and $2 respectively.

THE LABOR WORLD.

STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER DOWLING'S report shows that in New York organization has as a general rule kept wages up, hours down, and improved the workingman's condition.

To determine what time their day's work begins, the East End Street Railway's motormen and conductors in Knoxville, Tenn., struck. The amount of time in dispute was three minutes, and the total wages of the four men for that time was two and one-fifth cents. Their places were filled.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND workingmen of Brooklyn marched to the City Hall and presented a petition for forfeiture of trolley road franchises.

THE London Society for the Cure of Inebriety is making a point of the fact that a great deal of drunkenness is traceable to men being compelled to work under unhealthy conditions.

THE wrought iron pipe manufacturers of the United States, in session in Pittsburg, decided to advance the price of wrought iron pipe five per cent.

THE arbitrator chosen to settle the dispute in the English boot and shoe trade has decided that the minimum wage for lasters and finishers shall be $7.36 per week.

THE British Government is considering a scheme under which ship owners will receive a subsidy conditional on their carrying in their ships a certain number of boys, apprentices and reserve men.

ON account of the intensely cold weather all the men employed by the Governor on the Hennepin Canal, Princeton, Ill., were laid off for two weeks. The men are living in tents and much suffering is reported.

LACK of trained sailors for the navy is seriously felt in the United States, where only two-thirds of a crew has been obtained for the swift cruiser Minneapolis, just placed in commission.

THE American tin-plate factory at Elwood, Ind., has started up its new addition of four mills and an equal number of tinning stacks and set 250 more men at work, thus increasing its force to 750 men and its output to 7500 boxes per week.

Railway Ambulance Service.

As railway accidents are inevitable, and as the only thing the officials can do is to take care of the injured as quickly and thoroughly as possible, it would be an excellent plan to equip on every road one or more cars as a relief train. It should be stocked with medical and surgical appliances of all sorts, and stationed where it could be put under motion at a moment's notice. Of course, the main office is notified at once in case of accident, and relief could be sent without delay. The value of such a train as a saver of life can scarcely be estimated. Many injured persons die from neglect because there are so many sufferers that sufficient help cannot be had properly to attend to them. The Austrian railway companies have recently provided these trains, and fully equipped them with whatever is needed for immediate alleviation of the distress of the victims of railway accidents.—New York Ledger.

Japanese Patriotism.

Lafcadio Hearn asked in different classes of his Japanese school for written answers to the question: "What is your dearest wish?" Twenty per cent. wished to gain glory by dying for the Emperor. Others stated a similar wish in less definite language. Patriotism is, in Japan, devotion to the ruler personally rather than the country. -Atlanta Constitution.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

AXION ELASTIC TRUSS

PATENTED.

RUPTURE Cured
POSITIVELY HOLDS RUPTURE
Worn night and day. Has an Adjustable Pad which can be made larger or smaller to suit changing condition of RUPTURE. Illus. Cat. sent securely sealed by G.V. House Mfg. Co. 744 Broadway, N.Y. City

HOTEL ARAGON
Atlanta, Georgia.
THE PALACE HOTEL OF THE SOUTH.
Every modern improvement known to science. Perfect cuisine and service. Most uniform climate in UNITED STATES. SEND FOR BOOK and RATES.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Peat as Fuel.

In Friesland and other parts of Holland the "black turf" is made into fuel for brick-kilns, litter for stable, and mould for mixing with sewage. Some of it is exported to Bremen, Brunswick and Belgium, and it is stated that 280,000 tons of the fuel, worth $665,000, are annually consumed thoroughout the Netherlands. The Dutch canals facilitate the transport of the peat, and as the subsoil of the moors is always cultivated after the peat is lifted, the barges that take away the peat bring back manure for the ground. At Groningen, for instance, all the sewerage of the city is applied to the reclamation of the surrounding turf-moors.

In Denmark, where there is no great supply of peat, it is chiefly used by the peasants as fuel, or as bedding in the dairy farms. In Sweden, on the contrary, there are bogs extending for hundreds of square miles, and of late years over 600,000 acres of the moorland have been brought under the plow. The peat is prepared as fuel, and largely consumed in making iron, glass, or brick, either alone or mixed with coal and fir-cones. In southern Sweden there are factories solely engaged in manufacturing peat-fuel for sale, as its use is steadily increasing, and some 30,000 tons a year are employed in metallurgical operations.

In southern and central Sweden there are some twenty factories for preparing peat-litter and mold, each factory turning out from 15,000 to 30,000 bales a year, fetching about fifty cents apiece. The mould is used for gardening in Sweden, while stuffing for mattresses or furniture, and surgical bandages are made from the white moss of the moors. In France the peat is moulded into "briquettes" with tar and resin, teased into litter, or woven into fabrics, which are used in the army, in barracks and hospitals, as blankets, mattresses, and saddle cloths, or for stuffing cofferdams and certain parts of machinery.—The Nineteenth Century.

Folding Chicken Coop.

Thomas A. Allen, of Astor, W. Va., has patented a coop or crate in which the sides and ends are joined to the bottom, the sides folding inward and outward between the ends and links connecting the ends and top and forming stops to limit the outward movement of the sides. It may be easily opened for use or folded into small space, being especially designed to facilitate the shipment of chickens, turkeys, pigs, rabbits, etc.—Chicago Times.

Berlin is one of the most cosmopolitan of European cities. Though it is the capital of Germany, only thirty-seven per cent. of its inhabitants are Germans by birth.

TRADE MARK LINENE REVERSIBLE
Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.
A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address
REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

FREE TO BALD HEADS I will mail, on application, free information how to grow hair upon a bald head, stop falling hair and remove scalp diseases. H. W. Gardner, 17½ W. 3d St., Cincinnati, O.

Fireproof Celluloid.

Ordinary celluloid is a very useful material, but its manufacture is attended with considerable risk, and its combustible character even unfits it for some purposes. A so-called fireproof celluloid is now being made by a company of Exeter, England. It is prepared from the spent fibres of paper mills, which are reduced to a gelatinous state by certain chemicals, given an even substance in a centrifugal pump, colored as desired with aniline dyes and strained through flannel. The product hardens after a time, when it can be cut into slices, or it can be moulded while liquid.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

It is estimated that at least $300,000,000 of the greenback notes have been lost and destroyed and will never have to be redeemed after thirty-three years of service.

Dr. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS
CURE
SICK HEADACHE,
BILIOUSNESS,
CONSTIPATION,
INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA,
POOR APPETITE,
and all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Of all druggists.
ONCE USED ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

YOUNG SPIRITS,

a vigorous body and robust strength follow good health. But all fail when the vital powers are weakened. Nervous debility and loss of manly power result from bad habits, contracted by the young through ignorance of their ruinous consequences. Low spirits, melancholia, impaired memory, morose or irritable temper, fear of impending calamity and a thousand and one derangements of body and mind, result from such pernicious practices. All these are permanently cured by improved methods of treatment without the patient leaving home.

A medical treatise written in plain but chaste language, treating of the nature, symptoms and curability of such diseases, sent securely sealed in a plain envelope, on receipt of this notice, with 10 cents in stamps, for postage. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

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BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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All our shoes are equally satisfactory
They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
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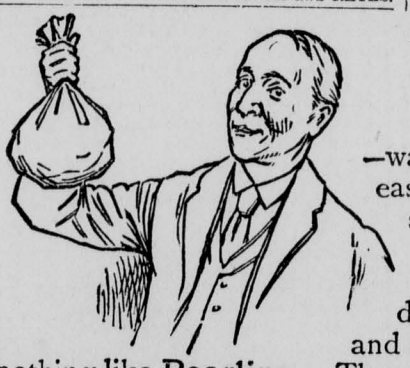

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—washing with Pearline. There's ease and comfort in it, too, and safety. There's wear saved on every thing washed; there's work saved in every thing you do. There's no time wasted, and little time spent. There's nothing like Pearline. There's no harm if you use it, there's no reason in doing without it.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocers send you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 289 JAMES PYLE, New York.

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"PLANET JR." ALL STEEL HORSE HOE and CULTIVATOR
are sure to make things grow.
Light, strong and easily controlled by convenient levers. Has attachments for all kinds of hoeing, cultivating and furrowing. Guaranteed superior to any. Our free catalogue tells all about it and 28 other tools. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Keep Your House Clean With
SAPOLIO

SICK Well People
JUST SICK ENOUGH TO FEEL TIRED AND LISTLESS, TO HAVE NO APPETITE, TO SLEEP BADLY, TO HAVE WHAT YOU EAT FEEL LIKE LEAD IN YOUR STOMACH. NOT SICK ENOUGH TO GO TO BED, OR HAVE A DOCTOR, BUT REALLY, LIFE IS HARDLY WORTH LIVING.

Ripans Tabules
WILL MAKE IT SO. THEY ARE GOOD FOR INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, NAUSEA, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, SICK OR BILIOUS HEADACHE.

One Gives Relief

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE POOL TO NARCISSUS.

You never loved me, but you saw in me
Reflected all the flowers your own soul bore.
You saw your eyes in mine, and so you swore
That only eyes like those your stars should be.

You leaned your flower soft face toward my face.
I waited, heartsick, for the crowning hour.
You looked and longed and loved—not me, fair flower—
You loved the mirror of your own great grace.

You leaned down with the lily that you wore.
Had I but leaped to meet your kiss divine
You and your flower of love had now been mine,
Drowned in my love, to waken nevermore.

But as it is—ah, love, you know the rest!
Robbed of your image, how the pool seemed base!
You will find many a mirror for your face,
But no more flowers will lean across my breast!
—Athenæum.

GENERAL MILES' BOYHOOD.

Loved Fishing and Was the Leader of an "Indian" Band.

When General Miles was a boy, he had few companions near his home, for it was a farming region and sparsely settled. His only brother, 12 years older than himself, left home early, and his two sisters being much older Nelson was left much to himself.

On Saturdays and other holidays the schoolboys frequently met by appointment at the home of one of their number. They formed themselves into bands and clans and drilled or carried on miniature warfare. They re-enacted scenes of the Indian and Revolutionary wars. The leaders drew lots to settle who should be "the British," "the Injins" or "the 'Mericans."

Nelson Miles frequently led one band. They made expeditions through the open wooded country. Sometimes imagining themselves roving Indians, they built wigwams, and sometimes as pioneer settlers they built log huts. They laid ambuscades, attacked strongholds, captured parties and did many other adventurous things. Their costumes were gathered from the farmhouse garrets and consisted of colonial, continental, 1812 and train band uniforms—formerly common in old New England families—and imitations of the dress of the Narragansett and Iroquois Indians. The weapons were old flint lock muskets, shotguns, rusty swords, tomahawks and bows and arrows.

It is easy to infer that the Miles boy had military aspirations, and that the promise of an appointment to West Point when he should be of the required age would have been hailed by him with delight. But a farmer's boy without relatives or friends with political influence had no hope of such an appointment in those days, when cadetships went by favor and not by competitive examination. —New York Press.

The Judge and the Cyclist.

A jocular cyclist, well known in the Copenhagen sporting world, had to answer a summons for riding on the footpath leading to Lyngby church. The judge thundered out the words, "You have been cycling on the Lyngby church footpath?'

The cyclist nodded assent.

"You will have to pay a fine of 4 kroner."

The accused took four coins out of his pocket and laid them on the bar. "But tell me, your worship, have Prince Waldemar and Princess Marie permission to cycle on the path in question?"

The judge rubbed his nose.

"Um! No, certainly not. Is this your first offense?"

"Yes, your worship, and my last," answered the culprit.

"Well, then, I will let you off with a caution this time."

Our cyclist gathered up his money, made his bow and walked off. But when he had got to the door the judge called out to him:

"Hello, you there, did you actually see Prince Waldemar and Princess Marie riding on that path?"

"I? No, your worship," replied the cyclist, with a twinkle in his eye, and was gone.—Handelstidningen.

The Bicycle.

If a prophetic genius of 30 years ago had ventured the opinion that this generation would enjoy the use of a machine which man's own physical strength could drive 30 miles an hour or faster even, his incredulous hearer would have been likely to whisper "steam." Yet we have today such a machine, not only established in the favor of thousands of young men given naturally to activity, but rapidly capturing the respect and the fancy of people of all sexes, sizes and pursuits, to whom the hitherto known forms of exercise have been difficult or impossible. The bicycle has created a sentiment for itself and for the outdoor customs it leads to which amount to a genuine cult. The generic name of "wheelman" describes a wheelman indeed in spirit and in habit both.—New York Sun.

The Battle of a Week.

The battle of a Week was the great conflict at Tours, in which Charles Martel overthrew the Saracens, A. D. 732. The members of the Saracen army are variously estimated at from 400,000 to 700,000, and the monkish historians say that 375,000 were killed on the field. It is suspected that these figures are a gross exaggeration, but it is certain that few battles of history have been either so bloody or so decisive.

A Cruel Command.

The marquis was extremely wroth with his valet on account of one of his usual stupid tricks. Calling out to him, he said: "Giovanni! Come and help me on with my topboots. I want to kick you."—Cronaca.

English Evening Papers.

The education of the public is supposed to be advancing, but that view of affairs is evidently not taken by the editors, judging from the kind of matter which they set before their readers, which gets scrappier day by day—or evening by evening.

The so called "news" nowadays runs somewhat as follows:

Coal is black.

Herrings lay more eggs than fowls do.

The emperor of Japan has got a false tooth.

Water is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen.

It is stated that Lord Rosebery, who is the prime minister, owns a race horse.

It is a curious coincidence that yesterday was wet and that the battle of Waterloo was fought on June 18, 1815.

We learn on good authority that Alexander the Great was not the originator of the electric light. It was Xerxes of Persia, who, however, did not take out a patent for it.

And so on, and so on.—London Judy.

An Abused Girl.

"Yes, I gave him up," sighed the young woman.

"Did he prove unworthy of your affection?" inquired her sympathetic friend.

"He—he became a spelling reformer," rejoined the other, with a shudder, "and signed his name 'Jorj.' It took all the poetry and romance out of the name. So we parted."—London Globe.

John Wesley's Wife.

John Wesley married a widow, Mrs. Vizelle, who grew tired of his restlessly laborious life and complained. He paid no attention, and from complaint she went on to jealousy, thence to fury. He rebuked her sternly: "Do not any longer contend for mastery, for power, money or praise. Be content to be a private, insignificant person. Of what importance is your character to mankind? If you were buried just now or had never lived, what loss would it be to the cause of God?" She left him, taking with her a large number of his private papers, and he dismissed the subject by writing in his journal: "I did not forsake her. I did not dismiss her. I shall not call her back."

Food For Thought.

"How do you like my new dining room motto, 'Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow you die?'" asked the boarding house landlady of the old boarder.

"I think it very appropriate," he said, with a suggestive glance at the famine before him.—Detroit Free Press.

Tying the Knot.

One part of the wedding ceremony among the Babylonians was very significant. The priest took a thread from the garment of the bride and another from the garment of the bridegroom and tied them into a knot, which he gave the bride. This is probably the origin of the modern saying about tying the knot in regard to marriage.

A Different Question.

Father (impressively) — Suppose I should be taken away suddenly, what would become of you, my boy?

Irreverent Son—I'd stay here. The question is, What would become of you?

French Veterans Diminishing.

Before very long it is expected that the Hotel des Invalides, the gilt dome of which forms such a conspicuous landmark in Paris, will have ceased to exist, at all events as what may be called the home of the French Chelsea pensioners. By degrees the number of pensioners lodged there has diminished until they are a mere handful. It seems that old soldiers do not care to continue to live in barracks after their retirement, but that they prefer a pension outside, be it ever so small.—Paris Journal.

Crystallized Grasses.

Grasses may be crystallized as follows: Place a saucepan partly filled with water on the stove, and in it dissolve enough alum to make it of sufficient density to bear an egg; let this boil. Take off the saucepan and lay your grasses (dried and tied in bunches to suit the fancy) in the water. When the water is perfectly cold, lift out the bouquets, and you will find them a mass of beautiful crystal.—Kansas City Star.

Galen says that oats were grown abundantly in Asia Minor; were used as food for the horses and by men in times of famine.

In the battle of Marengo 58,000 men participated, and of that number 13,000 were killed or wounded, about 22 per cent. Napoleon thought Marengo his greatest victory. He always kept throughout life the uniform he wore on that day.

The climatic limit to the cultivation of wheat is not so much the cold of winter as the heat of summer. It will not mature in a climate where the summer temperature is below 60.

The Chippewa river was named from the Indian tribe. The Indian designation was Mayawaken, "The Mysterious Stream."

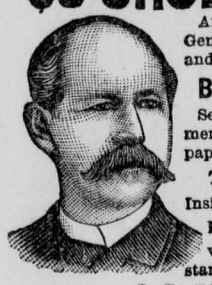
Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper.

Take no Substitute.

Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

J. G. GILLAM.

Clothing at a Sacrsfice!

We have

About $300 worth.

of Clothing on hand that must be disposed of. This stock comprises

Men's Overcoats,
Boys' Overcoats,
Boys' Suits,
Odd Pants,
Odd Coats,
Odd Vests.

These goods will be sold regardless of cost—much of it at half-ptice. Inspect the stock and see what a bargain we offer you. Come early before the lot is picked over.

J. G. GILLAM.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

I have just received from New York a New Stock of Goods of the Latest styles.

Hats, Bonnets,
Laces, Ribbons,
Trimmings, Etc.

A Cordial Invitation is extended to the ladies of Mapleton to call and examine them.

KATE COWHER,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

Insure Your (HOUSE, STABLE, FURNITURE.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M. SPEER, Agt.
9-5-94.

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THE BAKER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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for Weddings. Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.

A Finer,

or more varied assortment of Cakes cannot be found anywhere than can be seen daily at our store room.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Telephone connection.

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Winter Footwear,

such cannot be found elsewhere. I have the celebrated Keith Seamless

SCHOOL SHOE

and the Golden Rule Snag Proof

GUM BOOT

(Not Rubber) and the Lumberman's Overs, same maker.

My Dollar Counter has been reduced to **75c.** and excels anything of the kind ever offered.

Geo. W. Yocum

Hazlett Block, 402 Penn St.,
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The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requestedto come and inspect them.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
I have access to a horse and buggy at all times for country practice.
Office on Main street.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

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—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
Office on Main street.

J. R. SIMPSON,
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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
Call at office, or send for circulars.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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—CARPET WEAVER.—
A dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
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and caps.

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DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
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